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GENERAL

8165. Garrett, Henry E. (Columbia U., New York.) **GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**. New York: American Book Co., 1955. vii, 664 p. \$5.50.—An eclectic survey of psychology "intended primarily for the student who is taking the first course in psychology as a part of a liberal education." There are 15 conventionally titled chapters profusely illustrated with 299 half-tones, color plates and graphs. Each chapter includes a brief summary, questions and topics for discussion, and suggested readings in not too technical sources. Glossary of 167 items.—(R. S. Harper)

8166. Gavan, James A. (Ed.) **THE NON-HUMAN PRIMATES AND HUMAN EVOLUTION**. Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1955. 134 p. \$3.50.—In honor of Ernest A. Hooton the papers presented at a symposium at the AAAS meetings in December 1953, and earlier published in *Human Biology* have been reprinted in this volume. 3 papers on anthropoid behavior are abstracted (see 8449, 8503, 8511).—(C. M. Louttit)

8167. Guillaume, Paul. **CYBERNETIQUE ET PSYCHOLOGIE**. (Cybernetics and psychology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 380-378.—A review of theories and implications of electronic brains from Wiener through Couffignal and McCulloch to Grey Walter and Ashby. Basic assumptions and extrapolations are analyzed in some detail. 15 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

8168. Lehner, George F. J. (U. California, Los Angeles.), & Kube, Ella. **THE DYNAMICS OF PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT**. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1955. xiii, 496 p. \$7.00.—Intended as an introductory text, the volume considers varied aspects of individual adjustment in the life long process of interaction between personal and social needs. "Throughout the book the motivational and goal-directed aspects of behavior are stressed.... The expression 'dynamics of adjustment' is intended to convey the multiple facets that operate to influence the relationships between needs... the innumerable factors that determine the way in which each individual lives.... Problems are viewed as a challenge to new learning."—(H. P. David)

8169. Lorand, Sandor. (Ed.) **THE YEARBOOK OF PSYCHOANALYSIS**. Vol. 10, 1954. New York: International Universities Press, 1955. 277 p. \$7.50.—A selection of 21 papers published in psychoanalytic journals during 1953. Topics include: Freud's studies on cocaine, transitional objects and phenomena, fetishism, the ear, listening and hearing, the dream screen, the language of birds, the self-analysis of Kant and other topics. All but the following four papers (see 29: 8206, 8449, 8742, 8819) have been previously abstracted.—(E. W. Eng)

Theory & Systems

8170. Hoffer, Willi. **PSYCHOANALYSIS: PRACTICAL AND RESEARCH ASPECTS**. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1955. 102 p. \$3.50.—This represents the 12th series of the Abraham Flexner lectures, delivered by the author at Vanderbilt University. The chapters deal, respectively, with principles of training in psychoanalysis, internal conflict and anxiety, some aspects of the psychoanalytic investigation of childhood, ego reactions in cerebral disease, and some problems of ego psychology. 57 references.—(H. H. Strupp)

8171. McLeish, J. **PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY IN THE SOVIET UNION**. *SCR Psychol. Bull.*, 1954, No. 8, 11-13.—The development of psychology as a science in the West is contrasted with that in Russia. "Soviet psychology and Western psychology represent two different systems of thought, the difference between them being manifested most sharply in the field of theory."—(L. D. London)

Methods & Apparatus

8172. Brown, Clarence W., & Ghiselli, Edwin E. (U. California, Berkeley.) **SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN PSYCHOLOGY**. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xi, 368 p. \$6.00.—Designed as a textbook for undergraduates this volume "is a systematic description of the use of the scientific method in studying behavior." Part I with 6 chapters discusses general concepts of the scientific method with the last two devoted to controlling psychological variables and psychological measurement. 5 chapters of Part II describe steps in scientific method, viz. problem definition, hypotheses, collecting and organization of facts, generalization. The 4 chapters of the third part deal with physical variables, subjects, quantifying behavior, and field study methods.—(C. M. Louttit)

8173. Dolanský, Ladislav G. (Northeastern U., Boston, Mass.) **AN INSTANTANEOUS PITCH-PERIOD INDICATOR**. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 67-72.—An instrument which indicates the beginning of the pitch periods of individual voiced sounds is described. Basically, the instrument utilizes non-linear techniques and samples the speech wave form. The application of the instrument to certain problems of speech analysis is discussed. Sample records of voiced sounds are presented.—(I. Pollack)

8174. Jones, Lyle V., & Thurstone, L. L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **PSYCHOPHYSICS AND THE NORMALITY ASSUMPTION: AN EXPERIMENTAL REPORT**. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 106-112.—This paper illustrates application of the method of scaling successive intervals by assuming normal error distributions of ratings on

repeated testing. (See 29: 8176.) "Scale values were obtained for 20 food items... and were compared with scale values obtained for the same items assuming normal distributions of subjective attitude toward these items. The correspondence of the two sets of scale values supports the validity of assuming normal distributions of attitude toward the food items, and suggests that this assumption is adequate for a wide range of food preference scaling problems."—(D. R. Peryam)

8175. Noble, Clyde E., & Farese, Francis J. (Louisiana St. U., Baton Rouge.) AN APPARATUS FOR RESEARCH IN HUMAN SELECTIVE LEARNING. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 474-484.—Most previous devices for human trial-and-error and discrimination learning situations have lacked flexibility. The authors claim this has proved adaptable for individual and group experimentation; for paced and self-paced presentation; and for verbal, motor, and perceptual-motor tasks. It may also be employed in investigations of reaction time, work or rate of response, control-display relationships, knowledge of results, generalization, transfer of training, concept formation, and problem solving. There is automatic recording of trial, time, correct, error, and space-time data. Picture and wiring diagram are included.—(R. W. Husband)

8176. Pratt-Yule, E. THE CLINICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF BEHAVIOR. *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 4-9.—The experimental and clinical approaches to the study of behavior both have limitations and values; they may be used as supplements to each other. Clinical methods urgently need to devise ways of "preserving the free expression of personality variables in unrestricted situations, while at the same time devising methods for the analysis or categorization of the data which are objectively verifiable and not dependent on interpretation or intuition."—(C. M. Louttit)

8177. Reuning, H. A NEW FLICKER APPARATUS FOR MEASURING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES. *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 26.—Abstract.

8178. Thurstone, L. L. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) SOME NEW PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 100-104.—A new principle of scale construction is presented which avoids the restrictive assumption that the subjective values of a stimulus have a normal distribution for the experimental population. This is particularly important in rating food preferences where distributions are likely to be skewed or bimodal. The new method assumes only that an individual subject's error distribution, in repeatedly rating the same stimulus, would be normal. Techniques based upon this assumption are described for constructing scales from successive intervals or paired comparison data. An experiment on determination of the zero point in a scale of preferences is briefly discussed.—(D. R. Peryam)

New Tests

8179. Farman, J. Jay. (990 Locust St., Salem, Ore.) THE FARMAN-PHILLIPS SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY DIAGNOSTIC TEST. *Volta Rev.*, 1954, 56, 168-170.—Describes a test devised during the 1952-53 school year at the Oregon State School for the Deaf to evaluate formally the speech of students en-

rolled there. Primary objectives of the test are outlined and the score sheet is explained and illustrated. In the original sampling of the test 30 students were evaluated; undesirable material was then eliminated and the test revised for use in the fall term of 1953. A total of 89 students were tested by this method and results are discussed briefly.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.*... Handicapped.)

8180. Langmuir, Charles R. ORAL DIRECTIONS TEST. Personnel Tests for Industry, ODT, Form 8. Adults in industry. 1 form. (15) min. Record, 12 in., 23 r.p.m., or tape, 300 ft., 3.75 in./sec. (\$12.00 with manual, key, 100 answer sheets; answer sheet (\$4.00 per 100); manual, pp. 8 (35¢). New York: Psychological Corp., 1954.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 78.)

8181. Manson, Morse P., & Ulett, George A. THE RORSCHACH EVALOGRAPH. Record and analysis blank for Rorschach, pp. 24 (\$3.50 per 10; \$7.00 per 25; \$25.00 per 100). Beverly Hills, Calif. (Box 775): Western Psychological Services, 1954.—(See *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 78.)

(See also abstract 8917)

Statistics

8182. Ahmavaara, Yrjö. TRANSFORMATION ANALYSIS OF FACTORIAL DATA. *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn.*, 1954, 88 (2), Ser. B, 150 p.—Theory of the comparison of different factor studies; the transformation method in practice; the invariance of the ability factors found by Thurstone; the shape of ability configuration; the occurrence of residual spectra as an experimental datum; the general significance of residual spectra; and Thurstone's studies in the light of the residual spectra are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

8183. Askovitz, S. I. (Albert Einstein Med. Cent, Philadelphia, Pa.) RAPID METHOD FOR DETERMINING MEAN VALUES AND AREAS GRAPHICALLY. *Science*, 1955, 121, 212-213.—A method is described for determining the mean value of extensive data recorded graphically, or for estimating areas bounded by such graphs; the method requires only pencil and ruler. Mean values can be obtained directly on the original graph without transcribing numerical values or performing any arithmetical computations. An example of the method is provided and a nonalgebraic proof indicated. "In order to estimate areas under curved graphs... it is necessary merely to multiply mean value... by the length of the horizontal extent."—(S. J. Lachman)

8184. Berkeley, Marvin H. A METHOD FOR DEVELOPING EQUIVALENT FORMS OF TESTS OF COMPLEX FUNCTIONS. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-112, 11 p.—Reprinted from *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 518-528, (see 29: 4903).

8185. Binder, Arnold. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) THE CHOICE OF AN ERROR TERM IN ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE DESIGNS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 29-50.—"This article presents a survey of the assumptions which may be made in variance designs, a description of the mathematical models which reflect these assumptions, and a discussion of the ways in which various experimental conditions affect the choice of an error mean square. Particular empha-

sis is laid upon the principles, purposes, and dangers of pooling error mean squares in order to raise the power of a test. Specific recommendations are made for the rules of procedure for pooling (under various conditions) which produce tests with optimum power and error characteristics." 12 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

8186. Engen, Trygg. AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF A METHOD FOR DEVELOPING RATIO SCALES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2133-2134.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

8187. Gibson, W. A. AN EXTENSION OF ANDERSON'S SOLUTION FOR THE LATENT STRUCTURE EQUATIONS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 69-73.—"Anderson's solution for the latent structure equations is summarized and then extended in two ways so as to involve all items simultaneously."—(M. O. Wilson)

8188. Harris, Chester W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) SEPARATION OF DATA AS A PRINCIPLE IN FACTOR ANALYSIS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 23-28.—"Two systems of factor analysis—factoring correlations with units in the diagonal cells—are considered in relation to the commonly used statistical procedure of separating a set of data (scores) into two or more parts. It is shown that both systems of factor analysis imply the separation of the observed data into two orthogonal parts. The matrices used to achieve the separation differ for the two systems of factor analysis." 9 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

8189. Helmstadter, Gerald Carl. THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIED PATTERN ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES AS APPLIED TO NONCOGNITIVE DATA. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2124-2125.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8190. Henry, Keith R., & Ward, Joe H., Jr. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) A GENERAL-PURPOSE CARD-PROGRAMMED CONTROL PANEL FOR THE IBM TYPE 602-A CALCULATING PUNCH. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, AFPTRC-TR-54-72, IV, 19 p.—"This Research Bulletin describes a control panel for the IBM Type 602-A Calculating Punch. The function of this panel is to program four basic arithmetical operations such that A can be operated on by B to give C. The particular operation to be performed is designated by an operation code punched in a card. The Elements A and B may be taken from any of five storage units or from a card. The result C may be placed in storage or punched in a card. In addition, the panel permits alternate operations to be performed dependent on the results of a balance test."—(W. F. Grether)

8191. Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) SAMPLING FLUCTUATIONS RESULTING FROM THE SAMPLING OF TEST ITEMS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 1-22.—"Sampling fluctuations resulting from the sampling of test items rather than of examinees are discussed. It is shown that the Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficients actually are measures of this type of sampling fluctuation. Formulas for certain standard errors are derived; in particular, a simple formula is given for the standard error of measurement of an individual examinee's score. A common misapplication of the Wilks-Votaw criterion for parallel tests is pointed out. It is shown that the Kuder-Richardson formula-21 reliability coefficient should be used instead of

the formula-20 coefficient in certain common practical situations." 11 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

8192. Payne, M. Carr, Jr., & Staugas, Leonard. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) AN IBM METHOD FOR COMPUTING INTRASERIAL CORRELATIONS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 87-92.—"A method for computing intraserial correlations using a 602-A Calculating Punch, an 077 Collator, a 513 Gang Punch, and a 403 Tabulator is described. An example of the use of the procedure and an estimate of the time needed with each machine are given. This procedure is compared with another method, which makes use of a more powerful IBM machine."—(M. O. Wilson)

8193. Reuchlin, M. HYPOTHÈSES THÉORIQUES EN PSYCHOLOGIE QUANTITATIVE. (Hypothetical assumptions underlying quantitative psychology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 310-329.—The author examines the assumptions underlying standardized tests and other quantitative measurements in psychology. Problems of standardization, of test reliability and validity are discussed in detail, as well as such statistical procedures as factor analysis and analysis of variance. He pleads for a more sophisticated approach than has been taken in the past, including the utilization of non-parametric methods.—(M. L. Simmel)

8194. Sells, S. B. (Chm.), Tiedeman, David V., Danford, M. Bryan, Haggard, Ernest A., Gupta, Hari C., & McQuitty, Louis L. SYMPOSIUM ON PATTERN ANALYSIS. Randolph Field, Tex: USAF School of Aviation Medicine, 1955, 82 p.—A number of approaches to problems of pattern analysis are presented. The analysis and solution of certain problems of multivariate description of personality and behavior have been recognized by investigators of personality structure, by clinical, educational, and counseling psychologists and by personnel psychologists in selection and classification research.—(G. C. Carter)

8195. Welsh, George Schlager. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) A TABULAR METHOD OF OBTAINING TETRACHORIC r WITH MEDIAN-CUT VARIABLES. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 83-85.—"A method is presented that enables the immediate determination of tetrachoric r from a table if the proportion in the plus-plus cell for median-cut variables is known."—(M. O. Wilson)

8196. Winer, Ben J. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A MEASURE OF INTERRELATIONSHIP FOR OVERLAPPING GROUPS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 83-88.—"A coefficient of interrelationship between overlapping groups that avoids indeterminacies inherent in the construction of fourfold tables for such purposes and, at the same time, is relatively insensitive to the absolute magnitude of marginal totals of fourfold tables, is developed. Under assumptions that are consistent with the objectives of organizational analysis, this coefficient is shown to be equivalent to a product-moment correlation coefficient. The advantages and limitations of this coefficient are pointed out. A numerical example giving computational procedures is presented."—(M. O. Wilson)

8197. Wrigley, Charles (U. Illinois, Urbana.), & Neuhaus, Jack O. THE USE OF AN ELECTRONIC COMPUTER IN PRINCIPAL AXES FACTOR ANALYSIS. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 31-41.—A procedure is described for the execution of a principal

axes analysis on a computer. Reasons for preferring a principal axes to a centroid solution in the initial factoring of the matrix are given. The University of Illinois electronic computer (Iliac) is then described, followed by an explanation of the sine-cosine method adopted for calculating the factor loadings, and the daily computational procedures for factorizing a correlation matrix once the appropriate set of machine orders is prepared.—(F. Costin)

(See also abstracts 8236, 8532)

Organizations

(See abstract 8458)

History & Biography

8198. Bendix, Reinhard. (U. California, Berkeley.) **SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL ACTION IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF LOUIS WIRTH.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 823-829.—Louis Wirth did not develop a sociological theory, but he made an important contribution to this field. As a student of Park he emphasized the need for relating firsthand experience to both empirical research and the theoretical formulations. Wirth's major purpose was to investigate the degree of consensus necessary for the realization of individual freedom, and he sought to realize this purpose through a simultaneous commitment to social action and sociological research.

8199. Bergler, Edmund. **LUDWIG JEKELS, 1867-1954.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 71-73.—Obituary.

8200. Bogardus, Emory S. **HOWARD W. ODUM, 1864-1954.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 187-188.—Obituary.

8201. Burt, Cyril. **THE PERMANENT CONTRIBUTIONS OF McDUGALL TO PSYCHOLOGY.** *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 25, 10-22.—Following a brief educational history, this paper presents a detailed summary of McDougall's major experimental researches and theoretical formulations. 19 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

8202. Canguilhem, Georges. **LA FORMATION DU CONCEPT DE REFLEXE.** (The formation of the reflex concept.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. 206 p.—Basing his work theoretically on a mild vitalism and practically on Fearing's Reflex Action, the author briefly covers the historical aspects of Reflex history. Among others, the writings of the following are included: Aristotle, Galen, Descartes, von Halmer, Fernel, Whyte, Willis, Hall, Sherrington. 151-item bibliography.—(J. R. Kantor)

8203. Erikson, Erik Homburger. **FREUD'S "THE ORIGINS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS."** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 1-15.—Summary of Freud's personal and professional communications to Wilhelm Fliess. These writings mirror the origins of psychoanalysis and show that Freud's discoveries evolved from the torment of his own conflicts as much as from study of cases he analyzed.—(G. Elias)

8204. Hoffer, Hedwig. **SIEGFRIED BERNFELD, 1892-1953.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 66-71.—Obituary.

8205. Koch, Helen L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **HARVEY A. CARR: 1873-1954.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 81-82.—A brief biographical account of the professional life of the late Harvey A. Carr. Portrait, frontispiece.

8206. Loewenberg, Richard D. **FROM IMMANUEL KANT'S SELF-ANALYSIS.** In Lorand, S., *The yearbook of psychoanalysis*, Vol. 10, (see 29: 8169) 238-250.—It is necessary to return to the earlier tradition in which psychology and philosophy were linked in order to deal with some fundamental problems of psychosomatic medicine. Kant's self-observations are of value in establishing a relation with this tradition. "Some of the predominant traits that formed his character were: his extreme ideals, his lifelong adoration of his mother, the scintillating scotoma of ophthalmic migraine, and his mystic inclination and health superstitions." "Kant's early analytical insights also throw a new light on Freud's ambivalent attitude toward philosophy, concealed by his lifelong fascination in metapsychology. Even progressive senile deterioration could not completely destroy Kant's humanity, when terrifying nightmares broke down defenses of a lifetime in an emaciated body."—(E. W. Eng)

Professional Problems of Psychology

8207. Cutts, Norma E. (Ed.) **SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS AT MIDCENTURY: A REPORT OF THE THAYER CONFERENCE ON THE FUNCTIONS, QUALIFICATIONS, AND TRAINING OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS.** Washington: American Psychological Association, 1955. ix, 330 p. \$2.75.—The Thayer Conference, held in August 1954, was devoted to the discussion of problems concerning school psychologists. In this report are included preconference studies, reviews of literature, summaries of conference discussions, and recommendations. School psychology is defined as a definite speciality with aspects of clinical and counseling psychology as well as requirements in education. Problems dealt with include selection, job requirement, training, professional status, ethics, position in school organization, etc. Three papers are presented in full: J. R. Ewart, Potential impact of the public-school psychologist on community mental health; W. D. Wall, School psychological services in Europe; and W. Mason Matthews, The school psychologist in the private school. 188-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

8208. Däumling, Adolf. **ZUR TERMINOLOGISCHEN DIFFERENZIERUNG PRAKTISCH-PSYCHOLOGISCHER METHODIK.** (Terminological differentiation of the methods of psychological practice.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 6, 688-696.—With the progress of psychology from testing to consulting work, the need has arisen to distinguish the various kinds of psychological practice. The tasks of educational, vocational and marriage advisers are distinguished from those of the psychological counselor who deals with developmental problems or actual conflicts, while the psychotherapist in turn deals with well-developed neuroses. The various American distinctions in this area are also reviewed.—(E. W. Eng)

8209. Hyman, Sidney Robert. **THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA OF RESEARCH COMPETENCE IN PSYCHOLOGY AND THEIR PREDICTION FROM CERTAIN INTELLECTUAL AND ACHIEVEMENT**

MEASURES. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2395.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8210. Mann, Arthur. THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST IN PRISON. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1955, 1 (2), 16-20.—Changing views of the psychologist in the prison setting are traced during the past 30 years. Emphasis is placed upon need for more and better trained psychologists who can function in a difficult setting.—(L. A. Pennington)

8211. Schwebel, Milton. (New York U.) SOME ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN COUNSELING. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 33, 254-259.—Seven situations which present some ethical problem are discussed in relation to various codes worked out by counselors and psychologists. It is felt that these problems reveal the need of the ability of the counselor to evaluate his own motives.—(G. S. Speer)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

8212. Abramson, H. A., Jarvik, M. E., Kaufman, M. R., Kornetsky, C., Levine, A., & Wagner, M. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): I. PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PERCEPTUAL RESPONSES. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 3-60.—1 to 3 doses of various sizes were given 26 non-psychotic, intelligent adults, and they answered a questionnaire at hourly intervals on changes in physiological and perceptual phenomena. Light and heavy doses showed symptoms correlating .83 with each other. Symptoms mentioned most frequently under the heavier dose were: feeling of illness, heaviness of limbs, nausea, funny taste in mouth, objects seeming too far away, and anxiety. Peak effect is about 1½ hours after dose.—(R. W. Husband)

8213. Cochran, LeRoy B., Gard, Perry W., & Norrworthy, Mary E. VARIATIONS IN HUMAN G TOLERANCE TO POSITIVE ACCELERATION. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 059.02.10, 17 p.—Human G tolerance and some of the variations to positive acceleration were determined on 1000 individuals, composed of the following groups: (1) master control, (2) naval aviators, (3) referral students, (4) naval aviation cadets, and (5) miscellaneous. The differences in mean G tolerances for all groups tested for loss of peripheral vision, blackout, and unconsciousness were not significant. Also a great range in human G tolerances for these symptoms was determined. Neither the time required to attain "peak G" nor the G level had any significant effect on the time required to produce these symptoms in individuals at various G stresses.

8214. Estes, E. H. TILT TABLE RESPONSE AND ITS RELATION TO "G" TOLERANCE. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 059.30.03, 6 p.—This study reveals a low to moderate correlation between the following measurements and "G" tolerance in a group of 50 men: (a) change in pulse rate with tilt, both immediately and over a period of time, (b) change in the magnitude of the frontal plane ventricular gradient with tilt, and (c) change in the frontal plane QRS-T angle with tilt. The control level of systolic blood pressure was also found to have a similar degree of relationship with the unconscious level of "G" tolerance. These various measurements correlate substantially with one another. The degree of correlation found between the

various measurements and "G" tolerance was not sufficient to be a predictive value in a given individual.

8215. Gell, C. F., & Hunter, H. N. (U.S. Naval Air Developm. Cn., Johnsville, Pa.) PHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF INCREASING RESISTANCE TO BLACKOUT BY PROGRESSIVE BACKWARD TILTING TO THE SUPINE POSITION. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 568-577.—"A healthy male subject can tolerate 15 transverse G while supinated at 85 degrees for five seconds with no indication of impending blackout. . . . At 77 degrees backward tilt, the anti-blackout protection does not exceed that protection afforded by an inflated anti-G suit with the subject in the upright seated position. . . . At relatively low G in the 65-77 degrees backward tilt position, a sense of fullness, pressure or burning sensation often appears in the thorax indicating, again, that the optimum position is beyond 77 degrees backward tilt."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

8216. Guillemain, Victor, Jr. (U. Illinois, Chicago.) RELATIVE CHILLING EFFECT OF MOIST COLD AND DRY COLD CLIMATES. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 651-659.—Determinations were made of the average skin temperature of an inanimate test body, radiating approximately the metabolic heat output of a sedentary man, when subjected to controlled moist cold and dry cold, still and moving air. Heating and cooling rates of the test body skin were determined under conditions of humidity of 10 to 20 per cent or 80 to 90 per cent, in still air moving at less than 30 feet per minute or more than 360 feet per minute, with the test body either bare or clothed in a layer of muslin-covered cotton padding. It is concluded that . . . "for an inanimate test object simulating the thermal properties of a nude or clothed sedentary man in windy and calm air, there is no significant difference in the chilling effect of dry cold and moist cold environments."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

8217. Noble, G. Kingsley. THE BIOLOGY OF THE AMPHIBIA. New York: Dover Publications, 1954. 377 p. \$4.95.—This is an exact reprinting of the original 1931 edition with the addition of a biographical note on the author. The 19 chapters of this standard text deal with all aspects of the biology of amphibia. Chapters 15 to 18 are of special psychological interest as they deal with the nervous system, sense organs, and behavior. Extensive chapter bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

8218. Stacy, Ralph W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), Williams, David T., Worden, Ralph E., & McMorris, Rex O. ESSENTIALS OF BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL PHYSICS. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xiv, 586 p. \$8.50.—This textbook brings into one volume physical and biological concepts in the borderline field of biophysics considered as a form of applied physics. 43 chapters are grouped into 11 parts; fundamental concepts, mechanical biophysical systems, thermodynamics in life, bioacoustics, biophysics of light, gas physics, fluid flow, bioelectrical systems, nuclear physics in biology, and theoretical biophysics. Chapter bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstract 8414)

Nervous System

8219. Abramson, Harold A. (Ed.) (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) NEUROPHARMACOLOGY;

TRANSACTIONS OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE, MAY 26, 27, AND 28, 1954, PRINCETON, N. J. New York: Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, 1955. 210 p. \$4.35.—A series of informal papers on the effects of anesthetics and convulsants on brain activity, together with panel discussions. The topics considered were: (1) effect of pharmacological agents on circulation and metabolism of the brain, (2) functional organization of the brain, (3) electrical activity of the brain and anesthetics, (4) ascending reticular system and anesthesia, and (5) observation on new CNS convulsants.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

8220. Ayres, A. Jean. PROPRIOCEPTIVE FACILITATION THROUGH THE UPPER EXTREMITIES, PART I: BACKGROUND. *Amer. Jour. Occup. Ther.*, 1955, 9(1), 1-9; 50.—A review of the neurophysiology of the neuromuscular system. 66-item bibliography.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

8221. Cassiers, L. CONTRIBUTION A L'ÉTUDE DU CORTEX MOTEUR CHEZ LE SINGE (MACACA MULATTA). (Contribution to the study of the motor cortex of the monkey *Macaca Mulatta*.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1954, 54, 927-943.—Vogt's areas 4 and 6 in the monkey cortex were studied under conditions of electrical stimulation and excision. Results are presented for excitatory thresholds, post-excision paralysis, muscular tone and tendon reflexes. 33-item bibliography. English and German summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

8222. Gellhorn, E., Koella, W. P., & Ballin, H. M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) THE INFLUENCE OF HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION ON EVOKED CORTICAL POTENTIALS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 77-88.—Nine anesthetized cats had cerebral cortex exposed, and action potentials recorded for acoustic and optical stimulation following hypothalamic stimulation. Interaction between hypothalamic stimuli and acoustic or optic stimuli on the auditory or visual cortical projection area respectively leads to summation phenomena. It is suggested that this summation plays an important part in the production of conscious sensation and perception.—(R. W. Husband)

8223. Goto, Shuji, & Itakura, Shigeru. (Nagoya U., Japan.) ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND SOUND STIMULATION. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 159.—Abstract.

8224. Ishizuka, Naotaka; Kurachi, Keiichi; Sugita, Nagahisa, & Yoshii, Naosaburo. (Osaka U., Med. Sch., Japan.) SEXUAL HORMONES AND ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF HYPOTHALAMUS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 162-163.—Abstract.

8225. Iwase, Yoshihiko, & Ishizaki, Kinisuke. (Hokkaido U., Sapporo, Japan.) THE EFFECT OF HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION AND ELECTROLYSES ON HYPOTHALAMIC AND CORTICAL POTENTIALS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 171.—Abstract.

8226. Komiso, Kyozo, & Yamaoka, Kiyoshi. (Nippon U., Tokyo.) A MATHEMATICAL METHOD OF OBTAINING THE OCTAVE-FILTERED CURVES FROM A RECORDED EEG. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 176-177.—Abstract.

8227. Masuda, Makoto, & Niwa, Nobuyoshi. (Tokyo Jikei Sch. Med., Japan.) ANALYSIS OF

ALPHA RHYTHM IN REACTION OF CEREBRAL FUNCTIONS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 182.—Abstract.

8228. Matsushima, Akira, & Kamel, Keiichi. (Keio U. Med. Sch., Tokyo, Japan.) THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRONTAL LOBECTOMY ON THE EEG. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 181.—Abstract.

8229. Misao, Tando; Ichinose, Niro, & Sugihara, Kakunosuke. (Kyushu U. Sch. Med., Japan.) EFFECTS OF ADRENALIN, ATROPINE, ACETYLCHOLIN AND PILOCARPINE UPON THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE CORTEX AND THE HYPOTHALAMUS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 186.—Abstract.

8230. Mitarai, Genyo. (Nagoya U., Japan.) CORTICAL SPIKE WAVES EVOKED BY DRUG. EFFECT OF PHOTIC STIMULATION ON THE STRYCHNINIZED CORTEX IN THE ISOLATED BRAIN-EYEBALL PREPARATION. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 183-184.—Abstract.

8231. Mundy-Castle, A. C., McKiever, B. L., & Prinsloo, T. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS OF NORMAL AFRICANS AND EUROPEANS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA. *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 25.—Abstract.

8232. Nakao, Hiroyuki; Tanaka, Kunio, & Fuchiwaki, Horoshi. (Kyushu U., Japan.) DISCHARGES OF THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITIES ON CEREBRAL ACOUSTIC AREA OF CAT INDUCED BY CLICK STIMULATION. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 170-171.—Abstract.

8233. Shimazono, Yasuo; Okuma, Teruo; Hirai, Tomio; Kurokawa, Masanori, & Saito, Yoichi. (Tokyo U. Med. Sch., Japan.) STUDIES ON THE CORTICAL AND SUBCORTICAL ELECTROGRAMS IN HUMAN SUBJECTS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 185-186.—Abstract.

8234. Suenaga, Kazuo; Goto, Kenji; Nisi, Shyogoro, & Kitamura, Ryoji. (Kurume U. Med. Sch., Japan.) EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF EYE BLINKS AGAINST EEG. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 181.—Abstract.

8235. Sahara, Kenkichi; Mimura, Keiichi; Ro, Hirotsuka, & Kojima, Kiyokatsu. (Tokyo U. Education, Japan.) THE AUDIOMETRY AND THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY (I). *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 180.—Abstract.

8236. Yoshii, Naosaburo, & Ito, Kiyoshi. (Osaka U. Japan.) STUDIES ON THE AREAS OF RESPONSE IN THE CEREBELLUM. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 158-159.—Abstract.

8237. Yoshii, Naosaburo; Koyasu, Yoshihiko; Murao, Tetsu; Suzuki, Shigetaka; Osaka, Hiroyuki, & Nakajima, Isuro. (Osaka U. Sch. of Med., Japan.) AN ELECTROGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE RELATION BETWEEN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX AND SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 172-173.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 8285, 8309, 8482)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

8238. Beebe-Center, J. G., Rogers, M. S., & Atkinson, W. H. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) INTENSIVE EQUIVALENCES FOR SUCROSE AND NaCl SOLUTIONS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 371-372. —A graph displays a more thorough specification of intensive equivalences for sucrose and NaCl solutions than given in the original study (23: 1595). In general, saline gives ten times the subjective intensity of NaCl solutions.—(R. W. Husband)

8239. Beebe-Center, J. G., Rogers, M. S., & O'Connell, D. N. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION ABOUT SUCROSE AND SALINE SOLUTIONS THROUGH THE SENSE OF TASTE. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 157-160. —Transmission of information through the sense of taste about solutions of sucrose and salt was measured by means of I. S's judged concentration, stimuli covering a range of 100 gusts in equal log steps. For simple saline solutions I, does not increase as the number of alternatives goes beyond five. I, for nine simple sucrose solutions is very nearly the same as for nine simple saline solutions. For compound solutions I, is slightly greater than the sum of the I, values for the components computed from the same data.—(R. W. Husband)

8240. Carpenter, John Anthony. SPECIES DIFFERENCES IN TASTE PREFERENCES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2408-2409. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Brown U.

8241. Clapper, Dorothy Jean. MEASUREMENT OF SELECTED KINESTHETIC RESPONSES AT THE JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEVELS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2271. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8242. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. (Randolph AF Base, Tex.) THE PECULIAR STATE OF WEIGHTLESSNESS. *USAF, ATC Instructors' J.*, 1954, 5, 290-296. —Jet and rocket propulsion raise the question of man's response to weightlessness. Preliminary studies for brief periods reveal disorientation "overcome in time by an experienced pilot, especially if he can fall back on visual points of reference." Future flying, with longer weightless periods, higher velocity, fewer reference points, and possible need for complete dependence on instruments, present conditions whose effects are as yet unknown.—(R. Tyson)

8243. Lichtenstein, Stanley. THE EFFECT OF FREQUENCY AND SUCCESS-FAILURE EXPERIENCES ON RECOGNITION THRESHOLDS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1797-1798. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8244. Pfaffmann, Carl; Schlossberg, Harold, & Cornsweet, Janet. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) VARIABLES AFFECTING DIFFERENCE TESTS. In Peryam, et al., *Food acceptance testing methodology*, (see 29: 9082), 4-17. —Single stimulus, paired stimulus, and 2 3-sample methods of testing for differences between foods were compared for sensitivity. The paired method was superior when the dimension of difference could be specified, but the 3-sample methods were equally good when it could not. Longer tasting sessions, up to 40 minutes, caused no decrement in performance. Discrimination in a series of triangle tests was improved both by holding the odd

sample constant and by giving panel members immediate knowledge of test results. Panel members performed best when allowed to select their own schedules of rinsing the mouth, whether after every sample or only between tests.—(D. R. Peryam)

8245. Raskin, Allen. A LEARNING THEORY PARADIGM FOR PERCEPTUAL VIGILANCE AND PERCEPTUAL DEFENSE PHENOMENA. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2130. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8246. Robinson, John S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) THE EFFECT OF LEARNING VERBAL LABELS FOR STIMULI ON THEIR LATER DISCRIMINATION. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 112-114. —"The Ss were given either distinctiveness, equivalence, or stimulus familiarization training with a set of stimuli, and were then given a perceptual discrimination task using the same stimuli. A fourth group was given the discrimination task with no preliminary training. There were no significant differences in discrimination performance for the three preliminary training groups. . . . These three groups, however, made significantly fewer errors than the control group."—(J. Arbib)

8247. Russell, Ruth Irene. A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE COMPONENTS OF KINESTHESIS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2273-2274. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8248. Sastry, N. S. N. A NOTE ON TENSION IN PERCEPTION, AN ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM OF PERCEPTION. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 20, 15-20. —Cognition is a function of the object, the sensation, and also of meaning, which is added by the mind. Perception has evolved through three stages. In the first the object is the dominant factor, in the second the sensation, and in the third the meaning. During the development of a perception there occurs first the experience of an unanalyzed total, then separate sensations, and finally new combinations of sensations into perceptual patterns. "The relief of tension is supposedly consequent on the emergence of meaning."—(H. Wunderlich)

8249. Sjöström, L. B., & Cairncross, Stanley E. (Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.) THE DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF FLAVOR. In Peryam, et al., *Food acceptance testing methodology*, (see 29: 9082), 25-30. —The Flavor Profile method of flavor analysis does not measure acceptance but concentrates on discovering the attributes of food products. Panel members are intensively trained to describe the sensations they experience and their observations yield a tabular record (flavor profile) of the intensity and order of appearance of detectable flavor components, including taste, aroma, and feeling qualities. Products are compared in terms of these profiles and they also permit generalizations about flavor which aid product improvement. Examples of applications of the method are described.—(D. R. Peryam)

8250. Spector, Paul. CUTANEOUS COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS UTILIZING MECHANICAL VIBRATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2122-2123. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Virginia.

(See also abstracts 8174, 8178, 8374, 8396, 9064, 9075, 9080, 9082, 9088, 9089)

Vision

8251. Binder, Arnold. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A STATISTICAL MODEL FOR THE PROCESS OF VISUAL RECOGNITION. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 119-129.—"A statistical model of the process of visual recognition has been presented. In the model, objects are assigned to classes on the basis of their attributes and classes are defined in terms of the common attributes possessed by their member objects. Objects in the same class have exactly the same set of attributes, while objects in different classes differ in regard to at least one attribute. The task involved in the model is the assignment of an object to a class on the basis of a known set of attributes. The available attributes determine the number of possible alternative classes to which the object may belong and, concomitantly, the statistical uncertainty of the object's class name."—(E. G. Aiken)

8252. Bouman, M. A. (Research Unit for Perception, Kampweg 3, Soesterberg, The Netherlands.) ABSOLUTE THRESHOLD CONDITIONS FOR VISUAL PERCEPTION. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 36-43.—"A quantitative approach to an understanding of fluctuating phenomena encountered near the threshold of vision has involved an analysis of frequency of seeing curves. The results of various investigators are discussed with reference to the possibility of an explanation based exclusively on the statistical fluctuations in the stimulating energy. Psychological variability in the conditioning of the subject can account for controversial results.... The absolute threshold behavior with respect to dependences of threshold energy on duration, velocity of moving sources, length and width of line-shaped targets, diameter and size of circular and square targets, was... found in agreement with the two quanta explanation."—(F. Ratliff)

8253. Brown, Kenneth T. STUDIES ON RATE OF APPARENT CHANGE AS A FUNCTION OF OBSERVATION TIME, USING A NEW TYPE OF DYNAMIC AMBIGUOUS FIGURE. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-130, v. 34 p.—"A perceptually two-dimensional wheel, which gives apparent changes in the direction of rotation, was developed. The basic measure in these studies was a curve showing the rate of apparent change (RAC) as a function of observation time. I. It was demonstrated that the physiological process which is responsible for the apparent changes is located at least as far back in the visual system as the primary visual cortex. II. It was shown that quantitative aspects of the RAC curve are strongly dependent upon the rate of stimulation per unit area which is delivered to the retina by the ambiguous figure. III. Two levels of contrast sensitivity for the ambiguous figure were attained by using two levels of preadapting luminance.

8254. Buchwald, E. (OSTWALD'S COLOR THEORY.) *Farbe*, 1953, 2 (3/4), 69-80.—(See *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*, 1954, 40, 184.)

8255. Busch, Gerhard. (U. Rostock, Germany.) DER EINFLUSS EINES BEWUSSTEN SICHKONZENTRIERENS UND SICHTENSPANNENS AUF DIE FLIMMERVERSCHMELZUNGSFREQUENZ. (The influence of conscious concentration and relaxation on flicker-fusion-frequency.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 312-333.—"It was demonstrated experimentally that 'flicker-fusion-frequency' becomes higher when the subject makes a conscious effort toward concentrating

on the task, and that lowerings can be observed during a period of relaxation." Three types of reactions are described and discussed, with a consideration of potential application in controlling pathological conditions and facilitating autogenic training. 10 references.—(H. P. David)

8256. Chapanis, Alphonse, & Halsey, Rita M. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) LUMINANCE OF EQUALLY BRIGHT COLORS. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 1-6.—"An analysis has been made of the Y values, or luminances, of 342 colored filters which had been previously matched in brightness by direct visual comparison. The CIE diagram was partitioned into 20 zones and the average luminance calculated for the colors in each zone. The results show regular shifts in the average luminance values over the CIE diagram.... In general, the data agree with other recent studies which show that, for colors of equal brightness, saturated colors require less luminance than desaturated ones. However, there is a reversal of this trend in the yellow area since the point of maximum luminance for a given brightness occurs there. The latter finding agrees closely with recent predictions by MacAdam based on his model of visually homogeneous color space."—(F. Ratliff)

8257. Clausen, Johs. VISUAL SENSATIONS (PHOSPHENES) PRODUCED BY AC SINE WAVE STIMULATION. Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgaard, 1955. 92 p.—In addition to results which verify others reported in the literature, the author reports a second F-I minimum at 35 cps for peripheral phosphenes, a third minimum at 6 cps for the dark adapted eye, qualitative as well as quantitative differences between phosphenes observed peripherally and centrally in the visual field, a direct relationship between peripheral phosphene thresholds and adaptation luminance with low frequency currents and an inverse relationship with high frequency currents, and several other new findings. Results are explained in terms of direct electrical effects on retinal nerve fibers having different response characteristics, and in terms of the differential physiological effects associated with accommodation and excitation. 102-item bibliography.—(R. W. Burnham)

8258. Gibson, James J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) THE VISUAL PERCEPTION OF OBJECTIVE MOTION AND SUBJECTIVE MOVEMENT. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-118, 11 p.—Reprinted from *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 304-314, (see 29: 5103).

8259. Gleason, Walter James. DIRECTION OF PERCEIVED MOVEMENT IN MALES AND FEMALES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 8.—Brief report.

8260. Haig, Charles, & Saltzman, Samuel L. CORRELATION OF VISUAL ACUITY AND ABSOLUTE LUMINANCE THRESHOLDS IN RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA. *A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalmol.*, 1955, 53, 109-112.—"In 73 eyes of 30 patients with retinitis pigmentosa the foveal threshold was elevated and acuity reduced in fairly early stages of the disease. The fovea is therefore spared in only a relative sense. The mean foveal threshold increase was seven times as great as the mean acuity decrease. Foveal threshold is a more sensitive index than acuity measurements, the relations of which follow a regular course and can be expressed in mathematical terms."—(S. Renshaw)

8261. Hennicks, I. (EQUIVALENCE OF CHROMATIC AND ACHROMATIC COLOR DIFFERENCES.) *Farbe*, 1953, 2 (5/6), 141-150.—(See *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*, 1954, 40, 409.)

8262. Hornsath, John P., & Grant, David A. THE DISCRIMINATION OF RANDOM SERIES OF STIMULUS FREQUENCIES AS A FUNCTION OF THEIR RELATIVE AND ABSOLUTE VALUES. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-76, v. 22 p.—“Subjects were presented with a pair of lights and were required to guess which one would flash on each trial. These predictions constituted one of the measures used. After each session of 150 trials, subjects stated if one light had flashed more frequently. These judgments constituted the other measure. Both measures were employed in two experiments. In the first, the frequency of flashing of one light was varied while the frequency of the other was constant; in the second, frequencies of both lights were varied. The results indicate a linear relationship obtained between differences in the rate of flashing and prediction that a light would flash. Use of the judgments-measure developed a function approximating that found with the method of constant stimuli.”—(W. F. Grether)

8263. Hunt, R. W. G. VISUAL TRICOLORIMETER USING THE C.I.E. STIMULI X, Y, Z. *J. sci. Instruments*, 1954, 31, 122-124.—(See *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*, 1954, 40, 375.)

8264. Johansen, Martin. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF VOLUMINAL FORM PERCEPTION. *Nord. Psychol. Monogr. Ser.*, 1955(?), No. 5, 52 p.—Preliminary results and discussion of an investigation of the perception of three-dimensional forms constructed of planes. The polyhedrons are presented to the S in various positions at a constant distance, and vice versa, under binocular conditions. As different orientations of one and the same voluminal form can lead to such radically different perceptions as of so-called surface forms and of intersecting bodies, the S is confronted by a problem of identity, taken by the author to be a question of three-dimensional constance. Varying distances can occasion the perception of specific distant forms that are radically different from the near forms. Variations in the stimuli from the polyhedrons' contours codetermine such phenomena.—(M. Johansen)

8265. Kaden, Stanley E., Wapner, Seymour, & Werner, Heinz. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) STUDIES IN PHYSIOGNOMIC PERCEPTION: II. EFFECT OF DIRECTIONAL DYNAMICS OF PICTURED OBJECTS AND OF WORDS ON THE POSITION OF THE APPARENT HORIZON. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 61-70.—This further demonstrates that visual directional dynamics exists as a behaviorally measurable event. A figure with directional dynamics upwards or downwards (silhouettes of hands pointing) has the effect of shifting the physical location of the apparent horizon (eye line) in the opposite direction. Using words symbolizing direction, the physical position of the apparent horizon also shifted oppositely.—(R. W. Husband)

8266. Kidera, G. J., Murphy, C. E., & Wagoner, J. N. (United Air Lines, Chicago, Ill.) EVALUATION OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FLICKER FUSION TEST. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 587-593.—“Methods of detection of myocardial involvement of coronary artery

disease are noted.... The Krasso-Ivy F.F.T. is discussed with the results of the test of 271 persons. Sixty-four per cent gave a normal result, 19 per cent an abnormal, and in 17 per cent the result was inconclusive. Of the abnormal group, 16 per cent had clinically demonstrable coronary artery disease. Of the normal group, 1.2 per cent had clinically demonstrable coronary artery disease.... There have been ten cases with definite coronary artery involvement. Of these, eight... had an abnormal F.F.T....” 24 references.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

8267. Krudewig, Maria. DIE LEHREN VON DER VISUELLEN WAHRNEHMUNG UND VORSTELLUNG. (Elements of visual perception and representation.) Meisenheim/Glan: Westkulturverlag Anton Hain, 1953. 404 p. DM 21.00.—A comprehensive review of the writings of Erich Jaensch, his students and others who were influenced by his work on eidetic imagery. In addition, the implications of the research on eidetic imagery are developed for such topics of general psychology as memory, thinking, perception, and visual constancy phenomena. New theories concerning eidetic images and the formation of visual size constancy phenomena are advanced. 425 references.—(E. W. Eng)

8268. Künnapas, Teodor M. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) AN ANALYSIS OF THE “VERTICAL-HORIZONTAL ILLUSION.” *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 134-140.—Using various figures with four conditions arranged according to the four directions of the dividing line and nine positions of the dividing line found that “in the vertical-horizontal figures two different illusions appear: (a) the classical overestimation of the vertical line as compared with a horizontal line of equal length, and (b) the overestimation of the dividing line. Together they produce the phenomenon that has, until now, been erroneously called the vertical-horizontal illusion.” The differences between these illusions is analyzed and an attempt is made to quantify the degree of the overestimation of the dividing line and the magnitude of the total illusion.—(J. Arbib)

8269. Langdon, J. (U. Oxford, Eng.) THE ROLE OF SPATIAL STIMULI IN THE PERCEPTION OF SHAPE. PART I AND PART II. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 19-36.—12 subjects compared 5 fluorescent wire outline shapes in the dark when they were stationary and when they were rotating continuously. Results were “compared with those obtained in normal illuminated surrounds. ... and indicate that surround cues play an important part in perception of orientation, and hence perception of shape.” In Part II pairs of shapes were matched “... both stationary and rotating, within an Ames-type equivalent space. These shapes are of two kinds. The first is calculated for normal perceptual space, and the second pair are comparable only in the equivalent space. Comparison of matchings indicates that the perceived shape is a product of interaction between cues emanating from the object and the surround, in terms of which the object cues are evaluated....”—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

8270. Ludvig, Elek, & Miller, James W. AN ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC VISUAL ACUITY IN A POPULATION OF 200 NAVAL AVIATION CADETS. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 075.01.07, 18 p.—It had been shown previously that visual acuity deteriorates as the angular velocity of the test object, relative to the observer's

eye, is increased. The results of testing the dynamic visual acuity of 200 naval aviation cadets are presented and some aspects of the data are analyzed. The variables examined are the thresholds determined at 30°/sec and 110°/sec and the a and b parameters of the empirical equation $y = a + bx$ relating visual acuity to angular velocity of test object. The distributions of all the variables are found to be abnormal, and the various possible causes for the lack of normality are considered. It is suggested that the neural mechanisms underlying static and dynamic visual acuity may be different.

8271. Ludvig, Elek, & Miller, James W. SOME EFFECTS OF TRAINING ON DYNAMIC VISUAL ACUITY. US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 075.01.06, 12 p.—An investigation has been made of the effect of training on the dynamic visual acuity of 200 Naval Aviation Cadets. It was found that the effect of training was substantial at a high angular velocity of test object, regardless of whether improvement is expressed in absolute or percentage terms. At 110°/sec the amount of improvement in dynamic visual acuity with training, the "ultimate" threshold, and the rate of improvement were all found to vary greatly among individuals. The thresholds of the 20 subjects having the highest thresholds were compared with the 20 subjects having the lowest threshold values. A significant difference was found to exist at trial one and similarly at all trials thereafter.

8272. McCollough, Celeste. (Olivet Coll., Mich.) THE VARIATION IN WIDTH AND POSITION OF MACH BANDS AS A FUNCTION OF LUMINANCE. J. exp. Psychol., 1955, 49, 141-152.—"When the luminance of a stimulus field is graded along one dimension in such a way as to show at some point a sufficiently sharp but continuous decrease in luminance, a bright band is seen in the vicinity of this decrease. The present experiment was designed to investigate this band phenomenon quantitatively.... Two mathematical accounts of the band phenomenon, one developed by Mach and the other by Fry, fail to describe changes in width of band under the conditions giving rise to such changes in the present experiment."—(J. Arbib)

8273. Magun, S., & Fiebiger, K. (REVERSAL OF BRIGHTNESS VALUES BY REMOVAL OF EXCITED LUMINOPHORS.) Optik, 1954, 11, 13-17.—(See Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull., 1954, 40, 411.)

8274. Méréchal, A. (CONTRAST OF IMAGES OF VARIOUS TEST OBJECTS IN A STIGMATIC INSTRUMENT.) Rev. d'optique, 1953, 32, 649-660.—(See Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull., 1954, 40, 363.)

8275. Mote, F. A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) VARIABILITY OF MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN DARK ADAPTATION. J. opt. Soc. Amer., 1955, 45, 7-12.—"Data on the dark adaptation of three subjects were gathered. All were given the same pre-exposure and testing conditions... the variability of threshold measurements changed during the course of 40-min dark adaptation. It began at a given value and declined in magnitude toward the end of cone adaptation. At the time of the cone-rod transition the variability of two of the subjects showed a marked increase and it remained at a relatively high level for several minutes, gradually becoming smaller. After about 30 min the variability reached a minimum, stable value and stayed around this value for the re-

mainder of dark adaptation. An explanation is offered to account for this result...."—(F. Ratliff)

8276. Peters, George. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) FUNCTIONAL VISUAL CONCOMITANTS OF COLOR BLENDEDNESS. Optom. Wkly, 1955, 46, 173-175.—Data used in this study indicate a slight relationship between defective color vision and heterophoria but no apparent relationship between defective color perception and acuity.—(D. Shaad)

8277. Pirenne, M. H., & Denton, E. J. ACCURACY AND SENSITIVITY OF THE HUMAN EYE. Nature, Lond., 1952, 170, 1039-1042.—(See Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull., 1954, 39, 632.)

8278. Ronchi, Lucia. (LEGIBILITY OF A COMPLEX PATTERN.) Atti Fond. Ronchi, 1953, 8, 380-384.—(See Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull., 1954, 40, 306.)

8279. Russell, G. Hugh. EXPERIMENTAL, CLINICAL, AND BEHAVIORAL MEASURES OF PERCEPTUAL DISTORTION AS RELATED TO FORM PREFERENCES. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1832.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8280. Sauer, Rayford T. THE EFFECT OF RATE AND ENERGY UPON THE PERCEPTION OF APPARENT MOTION. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2138.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

8281. Schwartz, Edward. FOVEAL SIMULTANEOUS BRIGHTNESS CONTRAST AS A FUNCTION OF THE TEST-FIELD AREA. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2414-2415.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8282. ten Doesschate, G. RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION ON DEPTH PERCEPTION AT A DISTANCE OF 50 METRES. Ophthalmologica, 1955, 129, 56-57.—Abstract.

8283. Werner, Heins, & Wapner, Seymour. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) THE INNSBRUCK STUDIES ON DISTORTED VISUAL FIELDS IN RELATION TO AN ORGANISMIC THEORY OF PERCEPTION. Psychol. Rev., 1955, 62, 130-138.—Methodological and empirical aspects of the Innsbruck studies are reviewed in the light of their implications for sensorial and organismic theories of perception. It is concluded that the best account of this and related work is to be had through a sensory-tonic field theory of perception. 23 references.—(E. G. Alken)

8284. Willmer, E. N. THE TWELVE WHITES. Endeavour, 1955, 14, 19-23.—White "is strictly subjective, synonymous with the complete absence of any sensation of hue, and... depends as much on the physiological mechanisms as it does on the physical characteristics of the light." 12 conditions under which the sensation of white can arise are described with colored plates for demonstration.—(C. M. Louttit)

8285. Wolter, J. Reimer. MORPHOLOGY OF THE SENSORY NERVE APPARATUS IN STRIATED MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN EYE. A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalm., 1955, 53, 201-207.—The sensory nerve apparatus of the striated muscle of the human eye forms six types of sensory endings: (1) muscle spindles; (2) flower-bud-like endings; (3) arboreal terminations; (4) brush-like structures; (5) spools; and (6) end-bulbs. Delicate branches of the sensory nerves

are intimately connected with small blood vessels. Some delicate vegetative nerves of types 2, 3, and 4 end on the vessels. 23 references.—(S. Renshaw)

8286. Wyszecki, G. (COLORIMETRIC INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN NORMAL AND ANOMALOUS TRICHROMATS.) *Farbe*, 1953, 2 (1/2), 39-52.—(See *Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull.*, 1954, 40, 507.)

(See also abstracts 8177, 9073, 9086)

Audition

8287. Bekesy, G. v. (Harvard U., Cambridge 38, Mass.) PARADOXICAL DIRECTION OF WAVE TRAVEL ALONG THE COCHLEAR PARTITION. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 137-145.—The cochlear partition of the ear exhibits a strange phenomenon: waves produced by continuous sinusoidal stimulation may travel toward the vibrating source. A mechanical model was constructed which showed the same vibration pattern as the cochlear partition of the ear and the same paradoxical traveling direction. By stimulating various sections of the model it was possible to show how the traveling waves are formed and why their direction of travel is independent of the location of the driving source. This independence makes it clear why an overall vibration of the bony walls of the capsule during hearings by bone conduction produces the same sensation as the transmission of the vibrations through the stapes.—(Author's summary)

8288. Bilger, Robert Clark. A COMPARISON OF MONAURAL AND BINAURAL LISTENING IN THREE LEVELS OF AMBIENT NOISE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2131-2132.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8289. Black, John W., & Morrill, Scott N. THE PITCH OF SIDE-TONE. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.31, 8 p.—32 experimental subjects recorded the vowel [a] at 4 sound pressure levels, then heard their recordings played back at a different fundamental frequency. Through control of the playback tape speed the subjects attempted to make the reproduced vowels agree in pitch with simultaneous revocalizations of the original recordings. The majority of the readjusted frequencies were higher than the frequencies of the simultaneous revocalizations. The subjects were sustaining vowels at lower vocal frequencies than they suspected.

8290. Broadbent, D. E. (Med. Res. Council Appl. Psychology Unit, Cambridge, Eng.) A NOTE ON BINAURAL FUSION. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 46-47.—Of 18 subjects who listened to a recorded speaking voice heard through two head-phones, with a filter eliminating low frequencies on one ear and another eliminating high frequencies at the other, 14 subjects reported hearing one voice. Immediately after hearing the speech subjects were presented with further series of different sounds. Results on sounds which are not fused indicate "...the important factor in producing fusion is the temporal relation between the arrival of stimuli at the two ears."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

8291. Carterette, Edward C. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) PERSTIMULATORY AUDITORY FATIGUE

FOR CONTINUOUS AND INTERRUPTED NOISE. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 103-111.—The time-course of the change of loudness of a wide-band noise with continued exposure was examined as a function of: the intensity, the duration of presentation, and, the rate of interruption of the noise. The amount of fatigue, as evidenced by the difference between a pre-exposure and a post-exposure simultaneous dichotic loudness balance, increased as each of the three manipulated variables increased. The findings are discussed in terms of the Hood adaptation hypothesis.—(I. Pollack)

8292. Corso, J. F. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) HISTORICAL NOTE ON THERMAL MASKING NOISE AND PURE TONE PITCH CHANGES. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1078.—The writer's note concerns the original report on the change of pitch of a tone when presented with noise. Instead of a 1949 paper by Schubert, Corso cites a 1948 paper by Schubert and Corso.—(I. Pollack)

8293. Egan, James P. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) PERSTIMULATORY FATIGUE AS MEASURED BY HETEROPHONIC LOUDNESS BALANCES. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 111-120.—The time-course of the change of loudness of pure tones with continued exposure was examined as a function of: the intensity and duration of presentation. The measure of fatigue was the difference between a pre-exposure and post-exposure simultaneous dichotic loudness balance. The fatigue increased as the intensity and duration of presentation of the tone increased. By employing different frequencies dichotically, it was possible to show that localization as such, does not materially alter the magnitude of fatigue. A loudness matching procedure with varying intensity reference signals is described and recommended.—(I. Pollack)

8294. Graybiel, Ashton, & Patterson, John L., Jr. THRESHOLDS OF STIMULATION OF THE OTOLITH ORGANS AS INDICATED BY THE OCULOGRAPHIC ILLUSION. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 059.01.38, 7 p.—The oculographic illusion was utilized as an indicator mechanism in determining thresholds of perception to a change in direction of resultant force. The mean threshold in the sitting position was 0.000344 G. $\phi = 1.5^\circ$ for the 75% correct response level. The corresponding threshold values with the subjects lying on the right side were 8.9° . Thresholds were unobtainable with the subjects in the upside down position.

8295. Harris, J. Donald. (U.S. Navy Medical Res. Lab., New London, Conn.) ON LATENT DAMAGE TO THE EAR. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 177-179.—Despite an apparently complete recovery of the auditory threshold after an initial noise exposure, recovery following a second noise exposure is slower than the initial recovery. That is, there is some type of accumulation of fatigue following repeated exposures despite apparently complete recovery.—(I. Pollack)

8296. Hughes, John R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) AUDITORY SENSITIZATION. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1064-1070.—Following exposures to low-tone stimulation, the auditory threshold changes systematically: an initial decrement in sensitivity (fatigue), followed by a period of increased sensitization, and, in the case of intense prolonged exposures, followed by another period of fatigue. The

magnitude and time-course of these periods was examined as a function of the intensity, duration and frequency of the exposure tone and of the frequency of the testing tone. The sensitization produced by a tone is, within limits, nonspecific with respect to frequency: a single exposure frequency produces sensitization over a wide range of test frequencies; and, a wide range of exposure frequencies produces sensitization upon a single test frequency. The results are considered to be consistent with neuro-physiological data of the auditory system.—(I. Pollack)

8297. Jerger, James F. (Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.) INFLUENCE OF STIMULUS DURATION ON THE PURE-TONE THRESHOLD DURING RECOVERY FROM AUDITORY FATIGUE. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 121-124.—The recovery of the threshold of various short bursts of tone was examined following exposure to a wide-band noise. The recovery proceeded at a faster rate for the long (500 ms) tone-burst than for the short (5 ms) tone-burst. The pattern of disturbance of the time-intensity relationship is similar to observed with Organ-of-Corti type hearing loss.—(I. Pollack)

8298. Jerger, James F. LOUDNESS RECRUITMENT AND THE INTENSITY DIFFERENCE LIMEN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2410-2411.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8299. Kopra, Lennart Lauri. THRESHOLD RECOVERIES FOR CONTINUOUS AND INTERRUPTED PURE TONES FOLLOWING AUDITORY FATIGUE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2411-2412.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8300. Lightfoot, Charles, & Jerger, James F. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF REPEATED BURSTS OF WHITE NOISE ON THRESHOLD FOR 4000-CPH TONE PIPS. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1048-1052.—The progressive shift in threshold of a short (35 ms.) 4000-cycle tone burst, due to repeated presentations of a two-second burst of noise, was examined over a course of 100 successive noise bursts. A progressive increase in threshold of the tone-bursts was obtained. The cumulative effects were more marked as the level and as the repetition frequency of the noise bursts were increased. It is suggested that cumulative effects may introduce serious errors into thresholds determined in burst-pip audiometry. On the other hand, the tracing of the cumulative effects may provide a useful tool in examining susceptibility to irreversible acoustic trauma.—(I. Pollack)

8301. O'Neill, John J. THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO WHITE NOISE ON INDIVIDUAL TEST SCORES: LOUDNESS-BALANCE AND INTELLIGIBILITY TESTS. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No NM 001 064.01.29, 8 p.—The left ears of 16 experimental subjects were individually exposed to 100 decibels of white noise for 30 minutes. Loudness-balance and intelligibility tests were administered immediately before and after this exposure. There was no evidence of auditory fatigue or recruitment above a sensation level of 50 db. Intelligibility scores were improved for the non-exposed ear but were not altered for the exposed ear.

8302. Pikler, Andrew G., & Harris, J. Donald. (U.S. Navy Med. Res. Lab., New London, Conn.) CHANNELS OF RECEPTION IN PITCH DISCRIMINATION. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 124-131.

—Pitch discrimination was examined monaurally, binaurally, and in a variety of other channels of reception. The traditional superiority of binaural thresholds over monaural thresholds is eliminated if the monaural and binaural channels are matched for loudness. Inter-aural pitch discrimination is significantly poorer than monaural discrimination, and, therefore, diplacusis is conceived as instability of interaural interaction. Pitch discrimination is not entirely dependent upon loudness because, in ears naturally damaged or temporarily fatigued by noise, pitch discrimination deteriorates.—(I. Pollack)

8303. Pollack, Irwin. (Bolling AFB, Washington 25, D.C.) INTENSITY DISCRIMINATION THRESHOLDS UNDER SEVERAL PSYCHOPHYSICAL PROCEDURES. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1056-1060.—Discrimination thresholds for the detection of a change in the sound level of a tone were obtained under five experimental procedures. These procedures differed primarily in terms of the presence or absence of an objective comparison signal and in terms of the stability of the test conditions under examination. Under comparable conditions, discrimination in the absence of an objective comparison signal is only slightly less acute than in the presence of such a signal. On the other hand, relatively large increments in the detection thresholds are associated with increases in the instability of the testing conditions, especially over long discrimination intervals. The results are examined in terms of molar concepts more pertinent to the listener than to the ear.—(Author)

8304. Pollack, Irwin. (Bolling AFB, Washington 25, D.C.) MASKING OF SPEECH BY REPEATED BURSTS OF NOISE. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1053-1065.—The masking of speech by a periodically interrupted white noise was examined over a wide range of noise levels, rates of interruption, and noise-time fractions. To a first approximation, the masking produced by an interrupted noise is a constant fraction of that produced by a continuous uninterrupted noise. The masking produced by an interrupted noise is primarily a function of the interval between successive noise bursts and is relatively independent of the noise-time fraction and the rate of interruption of the noise, except insofar as these determine the interval between noise bursts. The effect of interrupted noise on the loudness of speech was also examined.—(Author)

8305. Rosner, Burton S., & Heise, George A. ANESTHESIA AND HEARING. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1077-1078.—The evoked electrical potential of the auditory cortex to tone-burst stimulation was studied as a function of the depth of anesthesia of the experimental subjects (cats). In general, the electrical threshold increases as the depth of anesthesia increases. However, the rate of increase of the threshold is a function of the frequency of the test tone and of the cortical locus examined.—(I. Pollack)

8306. Shanley, James Louis. A STUDY OF LOUDNESS REDUCTION OF TONES PRESENTED TO ONE EAR DURING THE EXPOSURE OF THE OPPOSITE EAR TO NOISE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2440-2441.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8307. Snow, William B. (1011 Georgina Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.) EFFECT OF ARRIVAL TIME ON STEREOPHONIC LOCALIZATION. *J. acoust. Soc.*

Amer., 1954, 26, 1071-1074.—Tests were carried out in reverberant rooms in which small differences in the arrival time of sounds at the two ears were introduced. Arrival time differences have the same effect whether introduced at the source, in the electrical system, or in the receiving room. Small time differences (to 3 milliseconds) produce large shifts in localization, and may be compensated by proportionate intensity changes. A comparison with other work is drawn.—(I. Pollack)

8308 Solomon, Lawrence Norval. A FACTORIAL STORY OF THE MEANING OF COMPLEX AUDITORY STIMULI (PASSIVE SONAR SOUNDS). Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1824.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Illinois.

8309 Stevens, S. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge 39, Mass.) PITCH DISCRIMINATION, MELS, AND KOCH'S CONTENTION. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1075-1077.—Recent frequency discrimination data are examined in terms of the hypothesis that j. n. d.'s for pitch are subjectively equal. The author concludes that recent data support rather than refute this hypothesis. The experimental evidence from diplacusis and octave judgments suggests that the "fine grain" of the pitch function may be highly irregular. Koch's contention that a "perfectly tuned" receiver would yield the frequency discrimination data of Shower and Biddulph is discussed and rejected.—(I. Pollack)

8310 Thurlow, W. R., & Small, A. M., Jr. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) PITCH PERCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PERIODIC ACOUSTIC STIMULI. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 132-137.—The apparent pitch of filtered pulsed tones was determined. Although the pulsing frequency (100 cps) was not present in the frequency spectrum of the filtered pulses, subjects tended to match a pure tone of about 100 cps to the filtered pulses. These effects are obtained at sufficient low sound levels as to believe distortion is not a factor. In addition, the subjective pitch of 100 cps could not be masked by a thermal noise in the region of 100 cps. Several pitch effects, not previously reported, such as "sweep pitch" and "jump to the octave" are presented. The results are interpreted in terms of a "neural sorting" hypothesis.—(I. Pollack)

8311 Tolhurst, Gilbert C. SPEECH RECEPTION AND TEMPORARY HEARING LOSS AS A FUNCTION OF EXPOSURE TO HIGH-LEVEL NOISE. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No NM 001 064.01.32, 42 p.—Two studies were made to assess the effects of high level noise upon efficiency in speech reception and temporary hearing losses. Some 1402 observers made responses under various sound-pressure levels for each of 13 different noise spectra. It was found that: (1) Changes in noise level adversely affected speech reception while changes in spectra did not, always; time-in-noise did not progressively decrease scores; (2) threshold shifts of 4-5 db were found between pre- and post-two hours noise exposure, time-in-noise of two hours did not produce significant shifts in threshold. Certain spectra affected threshold shifts more than others.

8312. van den Berg, J. W. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) IMITATION OF DUTCH VOWELS AND WORDS BY A HEMILARYNGECTOMIZED SUBJECT USING A THROAT LOUDSPEAKER AS A PSEUDOLARYNX. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 169-172.—A known pat-

tern of harmonics (fundamental frequency of 150 cps) was impressed across a throat loudspeaker of a subject and he shaped his vocal cavities to emit various speech sounds. Since nearly all sounds could be produced, it is concluded that all vowels can be produced by one volume velocity spectrum at the larynx. The optimal shaping of the harmonic pattern is discussed in light of previous work.—(I. Pollack)

8313. van den Berg, J. W. (U. Groningen, Netherlands.) TRANSMISSION OF THE VOCAL CAVITIES. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 161-166.—Using a hemilaryngectomized subject and a special throat loudspeaker, the author determined the transmission of the vocal cavities for eleven cardinal vowels. Pure tones, swept in audio-frequency, were delivered to the throat loudspeaker while the subject shaped his vocal cavities to emit the various vowel sounds. The patterns of sound reinforcement were recorded and analyzed. Agreement of formant frequency and bandwidth with previous workers is fair. Of special note is the large number of formants (to 8) revealed by this technique.—(I. Pollack)

8314. Willcott, R. C. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) VARIABLES AFFECTING THE ANGULAR DISPLACEMENT THRESHOLD OF SIMULATED AUDITORY MOVEMENT. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 68-72.—Variables investigated were signal noise bands, movement originating at the median and lateral planes, and six different velocities of movement. Lower thresholds were obtained with the low frequency noise band, and for both noise bands lower thresholds were obtained for simulated movement from the median plane. The threshold is directly related to the velocity of movement; the threshold increases as the velocity of simulated movement increases.—(J. Arbit)

(See also abstracts 8173, 8235, 8504, 9084)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

8315. Abramson, A. A., Jarvik, M. E., & Hirsch, M. W. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): VII. EFFECT UPON TWO MEASURES OF MOTOR PERFORMANCE. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 455-484.—Previous studies in this series have shown that the psychic effects of lysergic acid diethylamide are dramatic; hence this study looked for possible psychomotor changes. Instruments were an adaptation of the Dunlap steadiness test and a pursuit rotor test. There was increasing impairment with larger drug doses, but no significant differences. Some improvement from trial to trial occurs despite the drug.—(R. W. Husband)

8316. Abramson, H. A., Jarvik, M. E., Hirsch, M. W., & Ewald, A. T. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): V. EFFECT ON SPATIAL RELATIONS ABILITIES. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 435-442.—Since lysergic acid diethylamide has been said to cause incoherence, confusion, misperceptions and hallucinations, tests were run to see if spatial relations were also adversely affected. Zero, 50, and 100 milligram doses were given 12 non-psychotic adults, and Thurstone Hand Test and Minnesota Paper Form Board tests were given. Only two changes proved significant: on Thurstone between zero and 100 microgram scores, and on MPFB between the two drug dosages.—(R. W. Husband)

8317. Alexander, S. J., Cotain, M., & Wendt, G. R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) CHEMICAL INFLUENCES ON BEHAVIOR: I. THE EFFECTS OF A SMALL DOSE OF HYOSCINE ON PERFORMANCE. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 389-402.—Small doses of hyoscyne hydrobromide (0.6 mgm) were given young male adults, and eleven performance tests were administered. Seven tests showed negligible differences between drug and placebo days, one showed poorer, and three gave better performances. These results suggest that a single small dose does not damage performance of active men; however it is admitted that motivation was high, that large doses were not tried, that tests involving initiative and planning were not used, and that repeated dosage might create adverse effects.—(R. W. Husband)

8318. Alexander, S. J., Cotain, M., Hill, C. J., Jr., Ricciuti, E. A., & Wendt, G. R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) STUDIES OF MOTION SICKNESS: X. EXPERIMENTAL PROOF THAT AVIATION CADETS TELL THE TRUTH ON MOTION SICKNESS HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRES. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 403-409.—This report gives a research answer to whether aviation cadets tell the truth on questionnaires concerning their history of motion sickness. They were given questionnaires shortly after arrival at flight preparatory school, then interviewed 1 to 10 weeks later. Of 4,883 recorded pairs of answers, 80% were identical; 9% changed from "not enough experience" to "never sick," and 1% vice versa; 1% from sickness to "not enough experience" or the reverse; 5% toward greater degree of sickness and 4% to a lesser degree. Changes large enough to suggest falsification came in just 0.6% of answers, and most of these were either errors of entry or of judgment. All in all, there is no support to the falsification claim.—(R. W. Husband)

8319. Alexander, S. J., Cotain, M., Klee, J. B., & Wendt, G. R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) STUDIES OF MOTION SICKNESS: XIII. THE EFFECTS OF SICKNESS UPON RIFLE TARGET SHOOTING. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 411-415.—This follows a previous study (19: 1188), using the same technique with eighty-six Naval Officer-Candidate Trainees and thirty-one male college students. They were exposed to motion on a vertical accelerometer with rifle target shooting tests before and after. Ratings were in terms of not sick, slightly sick, and vomiters. Results were equivocal; in no case was amount of change reliably greater than zero.—(R. W. Husband)

8320. Ammons, Robert B., Alprin, Stanley I., & Ammons, Carol H. (U. Louisville, Ky.) ROTARY PURSUIT PERFORMANCE AS RELATED TO SEX AND AGE OF PRE-ADULT SUBJECTS. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 127-133.—Using 8s in grades 5, 8, 9, 11, and 12 found: (a) there was a marked over-all increase in proficiency accompanying increase in age, with boys showing an increasing superiority over girls; (b) the proficiency of the girls declined from Grade 9 to Grade 12; (c) temporary work decrement (reactive inhibition) and warm-up decrement generally increased in amount with increasing age, and boys showed more than girls; and (d) temporary work decrement and warm-up decrement were roughly proportional in amount to level of proficiency... the results can best be accounted for in terms of a transfer theory of acquisition and decrement, which theory was outlined...—(J. Arbib)

8321. Bayard, Jean. STUDIES OF IMMOBILIZATION IN THE GUINEA PIG. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2408.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8322. Bilodeau, Edward A. RATE RECOVERY IN A REPETITIVE MOTOR TASK AS A FUNCTION OF SUCCESSIVE REST PERIODS. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-113, 7 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 197-203, (see 29: 5215).

8323. Boyer, J. (Hôpital de Souissi, Rabat, France.) LES FORMES DE DEBUT DE L'INTOXICATION CHRONIQUE PAR LE MANGANESE. (Initial forms of chronic manganese intoxication.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 500-508.—While chronic manganese poisoning is characterized by well-defined objective symptoms, the initial stages of the disease present diagnostic difficulties. Some symptoms (e.g., difficulties in speech or walking) are of an objective nature. Subjective complaints (e.g., fatigability, muscular pain) are more frequent and are sometimes the only symptoms. Metabolic or glandular deficiencies and changes in the blood picture may be observed.—(A. L. Benton)

8324. Conrad, R. (Appl. Psychol. Res. Unit, Cambridge, Eng.) ADAPTATION TO TIME IN A SENSORIMOTOR SKILL. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 115-121.—"An attempt was made to explain the temporal accuracy with which a series of responses could be matched to a series of signals, by reference to the continuously changing temporal relationships between these events. Although approximately half of the responses were made too soon and half too late, this distribution was not fortuitous. The temporal position of a response in relation to the signal which initiated it was influenced both by the position of the previous response, and by the position of the signal for the next response. Not only did these events determine whether a response would be made early or late, but to a large extent they influenced the size of this error."—(J. Arbib)

8325. Cotain, M., Hill, C. J., Jr., & Wendt, G. R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) STUDIES OF MOTION SICKNESS: XIV. SUBJECTIVE REPORTS OF THE APPARENT PATH OF MOTION ON A VERTICAL ACCELERATOR. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 417-421.—Subjects exposed to wave motion on a vertical accelerometer were asked to describe the apparent path of motion. Out of 267 subjects, 93 reported only one kind of motion, 122 reported two kinds, 44 three kinds, 6 four, and 2 five kinds. Most of the reported motions other than the true vertical were ellipses or modified ellipses.—(R. W. Husband)

8326. Davis, Robert Harlan. THE QUANTIFICATION OF DRIVE. I: INCENTIVE VALUES OF FOOD AND WATER. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2132.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Michigan State Coll.

8327. Glasner, Samuel. A NOTE ON ALLUSIONS TO HYPNOSIS IN THE BIBLE AND TALMUD. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 34-39.—"Although it is impossible to state with any definiteness that hypnosis is referred to in the Bible (Old and New Testaments) and in the Talmud, there would seem to be considerable evidence that the authors of these works were indeed familiar with phenomena which we today should

call hypnotic or which we should explain in terms of suggestion."—(E. G. Aiken)

8328. Haisch, E. DER SCHLAF ALS EIN TRIEB. (Sleep as a drive.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 37-42.—Sleep has not been regarded as a drive outcome because of its association with inactivity and very slight affect. Yet the electrical explorations of W. R. Hess in the subthalamic regions of the brain have physiologically corroborated the hypothesis of the drive to sleep. If sleep is a drive outcome, then it may be possible to study interferences with the gratification of this drive in infancy and childhood as possible sources of some neurotic symptoms, in particular those associated with sleep problems. The analytic investigation of short and long sleeping, early rising, insomnia, and other sleep disorders on the basis of this view is suggested. 23 references.—(E. W. Eng)

8329. Hauty, G. T., & Payne, R. B. (USAF School Aviation Med., Randolph AFB, Tex.) MITIGATION OF WORK DECREMENT. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 60-67.—Used 42 combinations of 7 pharmacological conditions, 3 systems of presenting information concerning performance adequacy, and 2 different proximities of the goal with a compensatory pursuit task. Multi-stage capsules of d-amphetamine had no greater effect in mitigating work decrement than one dosage taken at the onset of the work. By the administration of appropriate drugs it was possible to reduce the effects of sedation upon performance. Signals concerning performance adequacy resulted in an increase in work proficiency; with an immediate goal the work pace increased also resulting in an increase in work proficiency. Effects induced by the prolonged task did not transfer to a dissimilar, terminal task.—(J. Arbit)

8330. Hill, Winfred Farrington. ACTIVITY AS AN AUTONOMOUS DRIVE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1821.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8331. Homann, H. W. (University Hall-Wittenberg, Germany.) UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR FRAGE DES REFLEXBEGRIFFES IN DER LEHRE PAWLOWS. (Experiments on the question of the reflex-concept in the teachings of Pavlov.) *Psychiat. Neurol. Med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 308-310.—In reference to a dispute between V. Skramlic and Müller-Hegemann on the precise definition of Pavlov's reflex-concept, the Achilles, abdominal, and pupillary light reflexes were experimentally associated with acoustic stimuli in 10 subjects each for 150 tests; this method failed to produce a conditioned reflex. Review of Pavlov's definition indicates that development of a conditioned reflex could not be expected in this experiment because Pavlov used only unconditioned reflexes integrated intracerebrally. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

8332. Hurwitz, Irving. A DEVELOPMENTAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MOTOR ACTIVITY AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES AS MEASURED BY THE RORSCHACH TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1805-1806.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Clark U.

8333. Johnson, Carson, & Wendt, G. R. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) STUDIES OF MOTION SICKNESS: XVII. THE EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE, POSTURE, AND WAVE FREQUENCY UPON SICKNESS RATES. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 423-433.—This study

was designed to find how motion sickness rates on the vertical accelerator were affected by two temperatures, 4 combinations of head and body posture, 5 different waves, and 3 classes of susceptibility. These 14 variables were counterbalanced, approximately counterbalanced, or controlled. S's were blindfolded and subjected to motion for 20 minutes (or less if sick). Results: no relation between sickness rate and temperature; seated with head back produced twice as much sickness as other postures; simple mechanical action of wave motion on blood distribution was not a factor in production of sickness; 22 cycles per minute produced more sickness than any other rate.—(R. W. Husband)

8334. Lofchie, Stanley H. (86 School St., Lexington, Mass.) THE PERFORMANCE OF ADULTS UNDER DISTRACTION STRESS: A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 109-116.—Thirty-five male industrial workers, ages 34-45, were tested two mornings, on Rorschach and motor tasks, as well as Vocabulary from Binet to equate groups. A hypothesis that those S's scoring higher on Rorschach Index of Perceptual Maturity would be better performers on a psychomotor task, under conditions of distraction stress, than would those S's scoring lower, was confirmed. 21 references.—(R. W. Husband)

8335. McGuire, James Charles. PRECISION OF TRACKING IN TWO DIMENSIONS AS A FUNCTION OF TARGET VELOCITY AND AIMING TOLERANCE LIMITS IN A COMPENSATORY-TRACKING SITUATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1799-1800.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8336. McNelly, George Winfield. THE DEVELOPMENT AND LABORATORY-VALIDATION OF A SUBJECTIVE FATIGUE SCALE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2135.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8337. Mason, William Alvin. THE EFFECTS OF HYPOPHYSECTOMY AND ELECTROCONVULSIVE SHOCK ON THERMAL PREFERENCE AND NESTING IN RATS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2412-2413.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8338. Misch, Robert C. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTORIC INHIBITION TO DEVELOPMENTAL LEVEL AND IDEATIONAL FUNCTIONING: AN ANALYSIS BY MEANS OF THE RORSCHACH TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1810-1811.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Clark U.

8339. Reid, L. Starling, & Holland, James G. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) THE INFLUENCE OF STIMULUS SIMILARITY AND STIMULUS RATE. THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF REPORTS ON EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX TASK PERFORMANCE. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-146, iv, 10 p.—The present study sought to determine the role of similarity among the stimuli controlling the task performance. Symbols in the form of simple geometrical figures were used in order to provide greater opportunity for the manipulation of this variable. Also under investigation was the manner in which stimulus similarity was related to two other variables: rate of stimulus presentation, and patterned vs. random sequence of stimulus presentation. Similarity among the stimuli of the two task components led to a significant reduction in the proficiency with which the total task was performed.

The detrimental influence of stimulus similarity could be reduced by either patterning the responses of one task component, or decreasing the rate at which the responses had to be made.

8340. Schneck, Jerome M. *STUDIES IN SCIENTIFIC HYPNOSIS*. Nerv. ment. Dis. Monogr., 1954, No. 84, xvi, 333 p.—A collection of 41 separate papers on hypnosis, most which have been previously published. They are divided into 3 main groups: Hypnotherapy and hypnoanalysis; Hypnotic induction studies, phenomena, theory, and special explorations; Historical and cultural hypnosis. Topics cover the entire range of hypnotic theory, experiment, and therapeutic practice.—(E. W. Eng)

8341. Seki, Tomiji. (Niigata U. Coll. Med., Japan.) *ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN SLEEP IN VIEW OF EEO*. Folia psychiat. neur. jap., 1954, 8, 178.—Abstract.

8342. Slack, Charles William. *PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR BEHAVIOR AND PAST EXPERIENCE: A MODEL FOR THE DEPENDENCE OF HUMAN MOVEMENTS*. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1822-1823.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Princeton U.

8343. Spande, Myrtle Sylvia. *A FACTORIAL ANALYSIS OF BODY FLEXIBILITY IN UNIVERSITY WOMEN: WITH A VIEW OF DETERMINING THE RELATIONSHIP OF ISOLATED FACTORS WITH MOTOR PERFORMANCE*. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1813-1814.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8344. Teichner, Warren H., & Kobrick, John L. *EFFECTS OF PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO LOW TEMPERATURE ON VISUAL-MOTOR PERFORMANCE*. J. exp. Psychol., 1955, 40, 122-126.—Five Ss lived in a constant temperature chamber for 41 days and were given 15 trials per day on a pursuit rotor. Performance is markedly and immediately impaired in the cold but recovers slowly to a lower limit than attained with optimal temperature. This impairment is the result of lowering the final limit of performance rather than reducing the rate or limit of learning. With massed practice temporary work decrement is not influenced by practice and influenced only slightly by low temperature.—(J. Arbib)

8345. Tucker, Ledyard R. (Princeton U., N. J.) *A RATIONAL CURVE RELATING LENGTH OF REST PERIOD AND LENGTH OF SUBSEQUENT WORK PERIOD FOR AN ERGOGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT*. Psychometrika, 1955, 20, 51-61.—“A rational function is developed relating the length of a rest period and length of subsequent work period in an ergographic situation. Simple energetic postulates are used for a critical organ or neuromuscular structure whose failure to perform adequately results in a stoppage of the work period. Experimental results for two subjects using a finger ergograph indicate that the function yields the general trend of the data but that there seem to be some systematic deviations of the data from the present rational function. One parameter determined from the data represents rate of recovery from moderate fatigue. It is hoped that this development will aid in studies of motor functions as related to such other variables as age, motivation, and effects of drugs.”—(M. O. Wilson)

8346. Venables, P. H. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN P.G.R. SCORES AND TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY*.

Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1955, 7, 12-18.—“A sizeable relationship between temperature and conductance response measures is found only in a neurotic group and only above an effective temperature of 66°F...and...appears to be a function of the position of the response within the total experimental session, and may be dependent upon the relative excitation, or recovery from excitation, of the subject. Humidity in general, affects only the basal conductance level and, does so in both normal and neurotic groups.”—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

8347. Verplanck, William S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *SINCE LEARNED BEHAVIOR IS INNATE, AND VICE VERSA, WHAT NOW?* Psychol. Rev., 1955, 62, 139-144.—It is concluded that no meaningful distinction can be drawn between learned and innate behavior. Accepting this, it is shown that the work of Ethologists on species-specific behaviors compliments the efforts of workers in Comparative Psychology. It is pointed out that much can be gained by both groups from giving closer attention to the methodology of each other.—(E. G. Aiken)

8348. von Frisch, Karl. *THE DANCING BEES: AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND SENSES OF THE HONEY BEE*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1955. xiv, 183 p. \$4.00.—This is a translation by Dora Rie of the 5th edition of “Aus dem Leben der Bienen,” 1953. In non-technical language the author describes the behavior of honey bees including data from field observation and experiments. The hive and brooding behavior, sensory abilities in smell, taste and vision, communication methods, and orientation are described. A final chapter briefly deals with similar behavior of ants, wasps, and bumble bees.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstracts 8365, 8604, 8798, 8820)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

8349. Arlow, Jacob A. *NOTES ON ORAL SYMBOLISM*. Psychoanal. Quart., 1955, 24, 63-74.—“Fire may symbolize activities deriving from various levels of libidinal and aggressive development. In this paper the oral roots of certain significances of the symbol, fire, are demonstrated. Fire may symbolize active and passive libidinal and aggressive oral wishes. The passive oral wish to be devoured or the wish actively to devour may become manifest through various symbolic representations of the teeth. Specific suicidal fantasies centering about the idea of being crushed may represent concrete manifestations of a primitive oral wish to be reunited in sleep and death with the mother in a fantasy of being eaten, swallowed, and incorporated.”—(L. N. Solomon)

8350. Blau, Abram. *A UNITARY HYPOTHESIS OF EMOTION: I. ANXIETY, EMOTIONS OF DISPLEASURE, AND AFFECTIVE DISORDERS*. Psychoanal. Quart., 1955, 24, 75-109.—“It is proposed that emotion is derived from two sorts of autonomic visceral response and is represented psychologically as pleasure and displeasure.... Anxiety is the primary emotion of displeasure.... The secondary emotions of displeasure are rage, fear, and depression, which are associated respectively with reactions of aggression, evasion, and submission.... The tertiary emotions of displeasure are exemplified by guilt, shame, and disgust.... This theory helps to systematize the

many manifestations of emotion." 37 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

8351. Detambel, Marvin H. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A TEST OF A MODEL FOR MULTIPLE-CHOICE BEHAVIOR. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 97-104.—"A mathematical model was outlined for experiments in which Ss are required to predict on each of t trials which event of n possible events will occur.... Excellent agreement between data and model was found when Ss were informed, following each of their predictions, which one of the n possible events actually did occur.... When Ss were informed only that their prediction was correct or incorrect, model-generated curves fitted the response data over the early trials of the experiment, but failed to do so in later trials when some Ss abruptly increased their frequency of prediction of one of the alternatives."—(J. Arbib)

8352. Granberg, Ralph Thormod. THE INFLUENCE OF INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE UPON SCALE VALUES OF ATTITUDE ITEMS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1829.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8353. Jarvik, M. E., Abramson, H. A., & Hirsch, M. W. (Mount Sinai Hosp., New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): IV. EFFECT ON ATTENTION AND CONCENTRATION. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 373-383.—Twelve normal adults were tested under a 50 microgram dose of lysergic acid diethylamide, under a 100 microgram dose, and under a zero dose both before and after the LSD-25 tests, on a series of eight cancellation tests. Performances in general deteriorated in proportion to size of dose, although there were some exceptions. The author points out that decreases probably would have been even more significant if it were possible to factor out the effects of practice.—(R. W. Husband)

8354. Jarvik, M. E., Abramson, H. A., Hirsch, M. W., & Ewald, A. T. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): VIII. EFFECT ON ARITHMETIC TEST PERFORMANCE. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 465-473.—In this particular experiment of the series, the effect of LSD-25 was tested on simple arithmetic, previous studies having shown that the drug produced distractibility and difficulty in concentrating. Scores varied with dose, and errors increased, all but one difference being significant.—(R. W. Husband)

8355. Kerrick, Jean Smalley. THE EFFECTS OF INTELLIGENCE AND MANIFEST ANXIETY ON ATTITUDE CHANGE THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1797.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8356. Langner, Thomas Simon. NORMATIVE BEHAVIOR AND EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2145.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

8357. Mager, Robert Frank. THE EFFECTS OF CONDITIONED FEAR UPON THE MAGNITUDE OF REACTIONS TO AN UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2412.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8358. Moloney, James Clark. PSYCHIC SELF-ABANDON AND EXTORTION OF CONFESSIONS. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 83-90.—"Kenosis, the-

ophany, satori, samadhi, certain types of delusional psychoses, the categorical positive transference in psychoanalysis, 'confession' under communist interrogation... all of these experiences, and possibly all religious experience represent a surrender of the self to a 'superior' power in the face of surroundings which are seemingly or actually hostile.... It seems inescapable that individuals predisposed to develop psychoneurosis from the traumata of war, especially enemy propaganda, would to a great extent be predisposed to react positively to the techniques employed by communists to obtain false confessions.... In psychoanalysis continued reiteration of erroneous interpretations would at a time of emotional stress produce a theophany of a type" (i.e. would lead the patient to accept false notion with the conviction of a 'revelation').—(G. Elias)

8359. Mukherjee, Bishwanath. (U. Patna, India.) THE SPAN OF APPREHENSION UNDER DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE SET. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 29, 79-85.—The stimuli were tachistoscopically exposed cards, which could be reported on for any one of several different cognitive tasks. When the subject was told before the exposure which aspect he was to observe and report he did better than when he was not told. This difference was less for the more difficult cognitive tasks.—(H. Wunderlich)

8360. Naruse, Gosaku, & Ohonai, Torao. DECOMPOSITION AND FUSION OF MENTAL IMAGES IN THE POST-HYPNOTIC HALLUCINATORY STATE (II): MECHANISM OF IMAGE COMPOSING ACTIVITY. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 2-23.—"This is a report of the studies continued from the previous work, as regards the mode and law of modification of images, by experiments on the image-fusion which is observed in a post-hypnotic hallucinatory state. The writers investigated the configuration law of the Gestalt school, also whether there was nothing other than the overlapping of images. Various experiments were performed using accorded figures, discorded figures, the composed image partly changed in size, the incomplete figures with concrete meaning and the figures in which the perception and meaning were discorded with each other." Detailed results are presented.—(E. G. Aiken)

8361. Osgood, Charles E., & Tannenbaum, Percy H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THE PRINCIPLE OF CONGRUITY IN THE PREDICTION OF ATTITUDE CHANGE. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 42-55.—"This paper describes a general theory of attitude change which takes into account original attitude toward the source of the message, original attitude toward the concept evaluated by the source, and the nature of the evaluative assertion. Predicted changes in attitude toward both source and concept are based upon the combined operation of a principle of congruity, a principle of susceptibility as a function of polarization, and a principle of resistance due to incredulity for incongruous messages. Comparison of predictions with data obtained in a recent experiment provides a test of the theory." The authors indicate that they are aware that there are many other variables than those considered in this article which contribute to attitude change.—(E. G. Aiken)

8362. Warren, Anne Bonner, & Grant, David A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) THE RELATION OF CONDITIONED DISCRIMINATION TO THE MMPI PD PERSONALITY VARIABLE. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 23-27.—Ss chosen on the basis of extreme scores

on the MMPI Pd scale learned a conditioned eyelid discrimination. "The discrimination was least in the high-Pd group where the frequency of the responses to the negative stimulus did not decrease as clearly as was true of the low-Pd Ss. This finding was significant at the 5% level, as had been predicted on the grounds that Ss who have high Pd scores would be more likely to preclude the possibility of immediate personal discomfort and would continue to blink to the negative stimulus."—(J. Arbit)

Learning & Memory

8363. Bahrick, Harry P., Noble, Merrill, & Fitts, Paul M. EXTRA-TASK PERFORMANCE AS A MEASURE OF LEARNING A PRIMARY TASK. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-119, 5 p. —Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 290-302, (see 29: 5212).

8364. Bennett, William F., Fitts, Paul M., & Noble, Merrill. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) THE LEARNING OF SEQUENTIAL DEPENDENCIES. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-126, 10 p. —Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 303-312, (see 29: 5214).

8365. Bricker, Peter D. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) THE IDENTIFICATION OF REDUNDANT STIMULUS PATTERNS. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 73-81. —Studied the effect of stimulus redundancy and response uncertainty on the identification of stimuli composed of binary elements. "Stimulus redundancy retarded learning, by making the stimulus patterns more complex and difficult to identify, and slightly increased reaction time.... Response uncertainty had no consistent effect on the rate of learning, but was related positively to reaction time. The relative importance of stimulus and response factors in this relationship is discussed." —(J. Arbit)

8366. Bruner, Jerome S., Matter, Jean, & Papanek, Miriam Lewis. BREADTH OF LEARNING AS A FUNCTION OF DRIVE LEVEL AND MECHANIZATION. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 1-10. —This article explores the possibilities of employing the range of cues utilized in a learning situation as a dependent variable to be called breadth of learning. Past literature as well as an illustrative experiment are brought to bear on the hypothesis and a number of processes determinative of learning breadth are identified. Several possible ways of measuring learning breadth are presented and the whole line of reasoning is related to the continuity-discontinuity controversy in discrimination learning. 30 references. —(E. G. Aiken)

8367. Chernikoff, Rube; Birmingham, Henry P., & Taylor, Franklin V. A COMPARISON OF PURSUIT AND COMPENSATORY TRACKING UNDER CONDITIONS OF AIDING AND NO AIDING. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 85-89. —Using four groups under the conditions of aid and no aid with the two types of tracking found that pursuit tracking resulted in significantly less error than compensatory tracking when no aid was given. Aiding reduced the amount of error in the compensatory tracking but increased the error with pursuit tracking. —(J. Arbit)

8368. Darby, C. L., & Riopelle, A. J. (Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.) DIFFERENTIAL PROBLEM SE-

QUENCES AND THE FORMATION OF LEARNING SETS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 105-108. —"This experiment compared the discrimination learning performance of 7 rhesus monkeys tested under a successive problem sequence and under a concurrent problem sequence. The successive problem sequence resulted in superior discrimination learning performance." —(R. W. Husband)

8369. Denny, M. Ray, Frisbey, Norman, & Weaver, John, Jr. (Michigan St. Coll., East Lansing.) ROTARY PURSUIT PERFORMANCE UNDER ALTERNATE CONDITIONS OF DISTRIBUTED AND MASSED PRACTICE. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 48-54. —"Several independent lines of evidence supported the notion of conditioned inhibition in motor learning. It was possible to plot its development during massed conditions and its extinction during subsequent distributed conditions. Temporary inhibition built up rapidly to a maximal level even under distributed conditions, and approximately 50% of this amount dissipated within a 30-sec. rest. Post-rest warm up was found to begin immediately." —(J. Arbit)

8370. Dinsmoor, James A. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) PUNISHMENT: II. AN INTERPRETATION OF EMPIRICAL FINDINGS. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 96-105. —"In this article I have applied the avoidance interpretation of punishment to a variety of empirical findings. I have tried to show that some of the studies frequently cited as objections to a systematic account are actually irrelevant to explaining the effects of punishment. I have reviewed the interaction of punished responses and avoiding behavior in the discrimination apparatus and the runway and have deduced the observed patterns of change in the frequency of free operants from this hypothesis. On the basis of this review, I would conclude that this hypothesis provides an adequate account for the main facts of punishment. No appeal to a state or drive of anxiety as yet seems to be required." 41 references. —(E. G. Aiken)

8371. Doehring, Donald Gene. THE CONDITIONING OF MUSCLE ACTION POTENTIAL RESPONSES RESULTING FROM PASSIVE HAND MOVEMENT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2132-2133. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

8372. Frankenhaeuser, Marianne. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) EXPERIMENTS ON HABIT REVERSAL IN THE WHITE RAT FOLLOWING ELECTRO-CONVULSIVE TREATMENT. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 8-11. —"Rats in a T-maze were taught two opposite habits successively, the first being heavily overlearned compared to the second. One group of 14 rats was then given a series of 6 electroconvulsive shocks.... 11 control rats underwent a dummy procedure. "Tested subsequently the control group maintained the second habit but among the shocked animals some adopted the second habit and some the first." There was no evidence of habit reversal and the shock animals reacted randomly at the choice point. The data of earlier workers was re-examined and animals which supposedly had undergone habit reversal were found to have reacted randomly. —(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

8373. Gardner, Robert Allen. PROBABILITY LEARNING IN TWO AND THREE CHOICE SITUATIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1820-1821. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8374. Gibson, James J., & Gibson, Eleanor J. PERCEPTUAL LEARNING: DIFFERENTIATION OR ENRICHMENT? *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 32-41.—The authors entertain the hypothesis that the flux of stimulation at receptors yields all of the information anyone needs about the environment. In the theory, perception gets richer in differential responses, not in images. It is progressively in greater correspondence with stimulation, not in less. Previous literature as well as an illustrative experiment are brought to bear upon the notion.—(E. G. Aiken)

8375. Goodnow, Jacqueline Jarrett (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Postman, Leo. PROBABILITY LEARNING IN A PROBLEM-SOLVING SITUATION. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 16-23.—"Confronted with a two-choice task, Ss learned to respond in accordance with the probabilities of alternative outcomes even though they did not recognize the task as a probability situation and attempted to find a lawful solution to the problem. The experimental task consisted of matching geometric designs. On each trial S had to choose between two types of variation as matching a key design. There were six experimental groups which differed in the relative probabilities of the two types of variation being correct..."—(J. Arbib)

8376. Goss, Albert E. A STIMULUS-RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERACTION OF CUE-PRODUCING AND INSTRUMENTAL RESPONSES. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 20-31.—Employing Dollard and Miller's mechanisms for the acquired equivalence and acquired distinctiveness of cues as a starting point, a more general dimensional analysis of the interaction of cue-producing and instrumental responses is made. The model provides for the effects of response probabilities, stimulus complexity, relationships between cue-producing responses, and conditions such as warm-up. In conjunction with general acquisition principles, the model is used to derive the influence of the number of discriminative verbal learning trials and the similarity of external cues on the rate of acquisition of discriminative instrumental responses. Other determinants of instrumental response learning are also considered.—(E. G. Aiken)

8377. Green, Russel F. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) TRANSFER OF SKILL ON A FOLLOWING TRACKING TASK AS A FUNCTION OF TASK DIFFICULTY. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 355-370.—This is to check the usual finding that more transfer occurs going from a difficult to an easy task than vice versa. Sixty-four male students worked with a target follower by rotating two cranks, with target-disks of four varying sizes from 1/8" to 7/8". The results indicate that the hypothesis should be rejected for this task. Practice on a target of one size is essentially equivalent to practice on a target of any other size used in this experiment.—(R. W. Husband)

8378. Hake, Harold W., & Eriksen, Charles W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) EFFECT OF THE NUMBER OF PERMISSIBLE RESPONSE CATEGORIES ON THE LEARNING OF A CONSTANT NUMBER OF VISUAL STIMULI. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-163, v. 26 p.—The effects of severe restrictions upon the number of responses permitted subjects during labeling practice were measured in three transfer situations. The amount of positive transfer found was independent of the specificity of the labeling activity experienced during initial prac-

tice. The extent to which each subject correctly labeled each pattern in practice was not indicative to an important degree of his relative success in labeling each pattern in the transfer situation.

8379. Hall, John F. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) RETROACTIVE INHIBITION IN MEANINGFUL MATERIAL. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 47-52.—"Three groups of subjects were presented with meaningful material, and a completion test was utilized to measure the amount learned. Interpolated material was then presented, with Experimental Group 1 receiving dissimilar meaningful material, and Experimental Group 2 receiving similar meaningful material. A control group did not receive any meaningful interpolated material. Forty-five minutes and twenty-one days later, the amount of original material recalled was measured for all groups. Results indicated no significant differences among the groups."—(F. Costin)

8380. Hamwi, Violet, & Landis, Carney. (Columbia U., New York.) MEMORY FOR COLOR. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 183-194.—Immediate memory for color was studied with 12 S's in two experiments. 10 plastic chips from the Color Harmony Manual served as stimuli. In the unmixed method, S was required to identify the stimulus from the entire 672 chips systematically arranged; in mixed, he chose from 169 arranged haphazardly. Outstanding findings were relative exactness of immediate color memory, and ease or difficulty of exact recognition of a particular stimulus. Time lapse, from 15 min. to 65 hours, made little difference. Individual differences among S's, and such factors as hue, blackness or whiteness, had little influence.—(R. W. Husband)

8381. Hartman, Bryce O., & Fitts, Paul M. (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) RELATION OF STIMULUS AND RESPONSE AMPLITUDE TO TRACKING PERFORMANCE. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 82-93.—Using both pursuit and compensatory displays, three degrees of intricacy of tracking course and three frequencies of target motion found that performance improved as display amplification increased and as the amplitude of arm control motion increased. With practice larger amplitudes of movement and display became increasingly beneficial. With the more intricate target motions the advantage of large amplitude control movements was reduced while the beneficial effects of display magnification increased. "Changes in visual and motor scale effects are postulated to accompany a shift from primary dependence on visual cues to increased dependence on proprioceptive information in controlling sequences of movements."—(J. Arbib)

8382. Helper, Malcolm Morris. LEARNING THEORY AND THE PROBLEM OF THE SELF. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2125-2126.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8383. Hurwitz, H. M. B. (Birkbeck Coll., Eng.) RESPONSE ELIMINATION WITHOUT PERFORMANCE. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 1-7.—"Hungry rats were taught to press a lever in order to obtain a small quantity of food... the lever pressing response can be reduced by allowing the animals to explore the box without finding food. This result conflicts with a simple reactive-inhibition theory of forgetting and response-elimination." Three possible explanations are considered.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

8384. Jarvik, M. E., Abramson, H. A., & Hirsch, M. W. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): VI. EFFECT UPON RECALL AND RECOGNITION OF VARIOUS STIMULI. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 443-454.—Previous studies with LSD-25 suggest that there would be some interference with integration of acquisition and retention. 12 normal S's were given memory tests of varying difficulty, some auditory and some visual. 100 microgram doses significantly impaired recognition or recall, 2 micrograms produced an insignificant effect. Sentence recall tests all showed improvement, but in only one case significantly. Digit span and nonsense syllable recognition experienced no significant changes under the drug.—(R. W. Husband)

8385. Juszak, Tatania. (Bellevue Hosp., N. Y. C.) THE EFFECTS OF PRAISE AND REPROOF ON THE GENERALIZATION OF LEARNED CONCEPTS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 329-340.—This study investigated the effects of praise and reproof during learning of two concepts (form and number) upon subsequent preference for these concepts in a situation where generalization of the learned concepts was possible. Praise and reproof were presented by use of false norms. Frequencies of preference were: no significant difference when learned with praise from learning with reproof; significant difference between praise and non-praise. The author feels the drive conditions induced by praise and reproof showed a need for achievement, and praise alone did not arouse the need to achieve.—(R. W. Husband)

8386. Kelley, Henry Paul. A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF MEMORY ABILITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2411.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Princeton U.

8387. Lawrence, Douglas H., & Goodwin, W. Richard. TRANSFER IN TRACKING BEHAVIOR BETWEEN TWO LEVELS OF SPEED. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. APTTRC-TR-54-70, III, 11 p.—54 subjects were trained to track and attempt to hit a series of irregularly placed targets appearing with unpredictable intervals of time between them. 4 control groups had either 0, 6, 12, or 18 trials on this task with targets moving at a slow speed before transferring to targets moving at a faster speed. There was a significant increase in the amount of transfer shown with increasing amounts of preliminary training. With the 34 experimental subjects, each was permitted to determine how many trials he would practice on the slow targets before transferring to the fast ones. When these subjects were equated with the control subjects in terms of initial performance level and number of training trials on the slow targets, they showed significantly more transfer than the control subjects, i.e., more than 100 per cent transfer.—(W. F. Grether)

8388. Le Bigot, Louis. INFLUENCE DES SANCTIONS SUR L'ACQUISITION ET LA RÉTENTION CHEZ "BLATELLA GERMANICA." (The influence of punishment on learning and retention in *Blatella Germanica*.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 349-359.—The performance of small cockroaches learning a maze is influenced by presence and absence of light—this animal is photonegative—as well as electroshock punishment. 16 references.—(M. L. Simmal)

8389. Mackintosh, Irene. AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE RESISTANCE TO EXTINCTION OF INSTRUMENTAL RESPONSES ACQUIRED UNDER IRREGULAR CONDITIONS OF LEARNING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2134-2135.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

8390. Margolius, Garry. (Boston U., Mass.) STIMULUS GENERALIZATION OF AN INSTRUMENTAL RESPONSE AS A FUNCTION OF THE NUMBER OF REINFORCED TRIALS. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 105-111.—Using albino rats and a generalization dimension of size-brightness found that response strength at all levels of training was inversely related to the distance of the test stimulus from the training stimulus. With an increase in the number of reinforced trials the height of the gradient increased. "When both the training and stimulus dimensions were investigated there resulted a family of curves which is dependent upon both experimental variables and upon the criterion employed."—(J. Arbit)

8391. Morin, Robert E., & Grant, David A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) LEARNING AND PERFORMANCE ON A KEY-PRESSING TASK AS FUNCTION OF THE DEGREE OF SPATIAL STIMULUS-RESPONSE CORRESPONDENCE. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 39-47.—Specifying the degree of S-R correspondence in terms of Kendall's measure of rank correlation found that performance was better when keys and stimuli lights were in direct correspondence. Nondirect correspondence groups showed a high dependence on a set of response information feedback lights. In a final test with all groups transferred to direct correspondence the group with previous direct correspondence practice showed facilitation rather than interference in learning this new task.—(J. Arbit)

8392. Murfin, Fern Leroy. THE RELATIONSHIP OF FEAR TO THE CS-UCS INTERVAL IN ACQUISITION AND THE CS-DURATION IN EXTINCTION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2413.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8393. Noble, Clyde E. (Louisiana St. U., Baton Rouge.) COMPOUND TRIAL-AND-ERROR LEARNING AS A FUNCTION OF RESPONSE AVAILABILITY (N_s). *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 93-96.—S learned an invariant sequence of four pushbutton responses with, depending on the group he was in, four through ten responses available. Found that N_s was significant in regarding the rate of learning.—(J. Arbit)

8394. Peterson, Lloyd Richard. VARIABLE DELAYED REINFORCEMENT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2137.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8395. Postman, Leo, Adams, Pauline Austin, & Phillips, Laura W. (U. California, Berkeley.) STUDIES IN INCIDENTAL LEARNING: II. THE EFFECTS OF ASSOCIATION VALUE AND OF THE METHOD OF TESTING. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 1-10.—Differences in retention between intentional and incidental learners were compared as a function of the association value of the stimuli and the method of measuring retention. Using nonsense syllables with a wide range of values and measuring retention by free recall and recognition found that intentional learners surpassed incidental learners in the recall

of low association value items but not of items of high association value. There was no significant difference between the two groups in the recognition test. —(J. Arbit)

8396. Razran, Gregory. (Queens College, New York.) **CONDITIONING AND PERCEPTION.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 83-95. —A theoretical and empirical summary of the problems of relating conditioning and perception is presented. The discussion is built around four questions: (1) Do nonperceptual reactions become conditioned? (2) Do perceptual reactions become conditioned? (3) What is the course of conditioning when the relation between the two reactions, in addition to the perception of each reaction individually, is clearly perceived? (4) May mere conditioning give rise to new and novel perceptions? The major conclusion concerning the differences between perceptual and non-perceptual learning is that the division can best be obtained on the basis of the presence or absence of perceived relations between stimuli and reactions involved in learning. 64 references. —(E. G. Aiken)

8397. Restle, Frank. **A THEORY OF DISCRIMINATION LEARNING.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 11-19. —"This paper presents a theory of two-choice discrimination learning. Though similar in form to earlier theories of simple learning by Estes and Bush and Mosteller, this system introduces a powerful new assumption which makes definite quantitative predictions easier to obtain and test. Several such predictions dealing with learning and transfer are derived from the theory and tested against empirical data." —(E. G. Aiken)

8398. Riopelle, Arthur J. (Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.) **LEARNING SETS FROM MINIMUM STIMULI.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 28-32. —Rhesus monkeys were trained on 216 simultaneous discrimination problems. Interproblem transfer relations showed that the perseveration of stimuli from one problem to the following elicits positive transfer if the stimulus plays the same role in both problems, and negative transfer if its role is reversed. After ten days were tested on generalized discrimination and discrimination reversal learning problems. The learning of both of these kinds of problems was sufficiently facilitated so that one might conclude that interproblem transfer plays an important role in the formation of learning sets. —(J. Arbit)

8399. Rollin, A. Robert. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) **MASS ACTION EFFECTS IN LEARNING.** *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 301-319. —Testing Lashley's hypotheses of non-sensory functions of the sensory cortex and of the importance of transcortical connections in complex learning, 102 rats suffered damage as follows: Undercut 18, Lesion 22, Enucleate 21, Undercut Enucleate 20, and Normal 21. They were tested on a Tryon 17-unit T-maze. Results: 1, Neither peripheral blinding by enucleation of the eyes nor destruction of most of the visual projection area of the cortex of the rat, together with slight damage to other cortical and subcortical areas, produces any deterioration in learning performance and may even result in slightly improved performance; 2, No evidence was found to support the hypothesis that the visual cortex has any function in learning other than sensory projection. Lashley's transcortical theory seems substantiated. —(R. W. Husband)

8400. Rothkopf, Ernst Z. **DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTICE AND THE TEMPORAL DECAY OF RESPONSE-PRODUCED STIMULI.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 33-38. —Tested two hypotheses based on Hullian behavior theory: (1) holding I_R and D constant changes in intertrial interval should result in decrements in response strength; and (2) further practice under the new intertrial interval should result in the disappearance of any response decrement attributable to a change in response-produced stimulus conditions. Using albino rats in an elevated runway confirmed both hypotheses. "The results obtained are held consonant to the notion that response-produced traces are an important component of the stimulus complex to which S learns to respond in massed practice." —(J. Arbit)

8401. Scruton, David Lagrove. **SEX DIFFERENTIAL IN MEMORY RETENTION OF ABORIGINAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1883. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Washington.

8402. Shepard, Winifred Odes. **EFFECTS OF VERBAL PRETRAINING ON DISCRIMINATION LEARNING IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2415. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8403. Taylor, Elaine C. N. **GENERALIZATION OF THE CONDITIONED EYELID RESPONSE TO AN AUDITORY STIMULUS VARYING IN INTENSITY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2415-2416. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8404. Voeks, Virginia W. (San Diego St. Coll., Calif.) **GRADUAL STRENGTHENING OF S-R CONNECTIONS OR INCREASING NUMBER OF S-R CONNECTIONS.** *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 289-299. —This experiment was designed to test two of Guthrie's postulates: that of one-trial learning and one-trial unlearning, and that response-probability is proportional to the percentage of all present stimuli which are cues. Conditioned eyelid responses were established for 5 groups of S 's under progressively more stable stimulus-conditions. As stimulus-stability (i.e. less variability) increased, the proportion of trials composed of a single R -series increased and the number of response-alternations decreased to the point where half the S 's had no alternations whatsoever after the first R . Several other secondary conclusions follow. —(R. W. Husband)

8405. Walder, Leopold Oscar. **PRIMARY STIMULUS GENERALIZATION IN DISCRIMINATION LEARNING AS A FUNCTION OF NUMBER OF TRIALS AND INCIDENTAL CUE DIFFERENCES.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1825. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8406. Willard, Norman, Jr. **LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE IN THE RAT AS A FUNCTION OF TRAINING AND OF SUBSEQUENT PARTIAL REINFORCEMENT.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2139-2140. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8407. Young, Robert Kehoe. **RETROACTIVE AND PROACTIVE EFFECTS UNDER VARYING CONDITIONS OF RESPONSE SIMILARITY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2416. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

(See also abstracts 8175, 8331, 8362, 8725)

Thinking & Imagination

8408. Faust, William Langdon. DETERMINANTS OF INDIVIDUAL IMPROVEMENT AND OF GROUP PERFORMANCE IN SOLVING CERTAIN TYPES OF VERBAL AND SPATIAL PROBLEMS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2409-2410.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8409. Gagne, Robert M. (Lowry AFB, Colo.) AN ANALYSIS OF TWO PROBLEM SOLVING ACTIVITIES. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull., 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-77, III, 14 p.—"This Research Bulletin describes and analyzes two problem-solving activities, equipment trouble shooting and aerial photo interpretation. The specific subject of investigation is the behavioral characteristics which appear to separate these tasks from routine, habitual activities. Speculation based on this analysis leads to the conclusion that the intervening variables involved in both tasks are essentially similar. In particular, a common feature of both tasks seems to be the inferred process of reduction by splitting probabilities of hypotheses and the successive discarding of these hypotheses by means of checking responses. A number of research questions are drawn from this speculation which may be profitably studied by systematic experimentation."—(W. F. Grether)

8410. Heidbreder, Edna. (Wellesley Coll., Mass.) STIMULUS-DISCRIMINABILITY AND CONCEPT-ATTAINMENT: A QUESTION ARISING FROM BAUM'S EXPERIMENT. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 341-350.—This is a check on an experiment by Baum (39: 426) which in turn departed from one by the present author (19: 1434). The specific problem is whether the attainment of concepts might not be interpreted as a special case of paired-associate learning, and the order of their attainment as a function of the discriminability of the presented stimulus items. The argument is that "Intrusion scores" (used by Baum) are not acceptable as valid measures of stimulus-discriminability. The data of Baum therefore give no support to the discriminability hypothesis as an interpretation of the order of concept attainment in that experiment.—(R. W. Husband)

8411. Johnson, Laverne Clarence. AN INVESTIGATION OF SPEED AND CONFIDENCE OF JUDGMENT AS PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1796-1797.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8412. Lieberman, Solomon S. THE RELATIONSHIP OF EYE-HAND DOMINANCE AND FANTASIES IN BOYS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1620-1621.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8413. Lorge, Irving (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.), Tuckman, Jacob; Altkman, Louis; Spiegel, Joseph, & Moss, Gilda. SOLUTIONS BY TEAMS AND BY INDIVIDUALS TO A FIELD PROBLEM AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF REALITY. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 17-24.—"The purpose of this study is to estimate the difference in the quality of the solution to a practical field problem presented in four settings differing in their degree of remoteness from reality: (1) the verbal description, (2) the photographic representation, (3) the miniature scale model, but not allowing manipulation of parts and materials, (4) the miniature scale model allowing manip-

ulation of parts and materials." Subjects were cadets of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps. No significant differences were discovered among the solutions at the four levels of remoteness from reality. Written solutions by teams, however, were superior to those by individuals, at every level of remoteness from reality.—(F. Costin)

8414. Maag, Clinton H. A CONCEPTUAL REASONING TEST FOR USE IN STUDIES OF HYPOXIA. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 056,35.01, 17, III p.—This research was concerned with the construction of a conceptual reasoning test for use in studies of the decrement of performance under conditions of hypoxia. The measuring instrument and the procedure for its utilization were described. The Conceptual Reasoning Test proved satisfactory in the evaluation of differences in performance under varying degrees and durations of hypoxic stress. The application of this instrument to the measurement of performance decrement under other type stress situations is suggested.

8415. Maag, Clinton Hiland. AN EVALUATION OF CONCEPTUAL THOUGHT UNDER CONDITIONS OF OXYGEN DEPRIVATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2134.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

8416. Overlade, Dan C. HUMOR PERCEPTION AS ABSTRACTION ABILITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2136.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8417. Patrick, Catherine. WHAT IS CREATIVE THINKING? New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xi, 210 p. \$3.00.—Author's purpose is to present various viewpoints concerning the way the mind operates to produce great works of art and important inventions. Presentation level is popular, though there are 209 items in the bibliography. Following a discussion of the four stages of creative thought (preparation, incubation, illumination, and revision) there are chapters on emotion and imagination, age of productivity, conditions of creation and, finally, a program to improve creative thinking in ourselves and others.—(J. R. Kantor)

8418. Rao, N. C. S. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS ON RIGIDITY IN PROBLEM SOLUTION. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 29, 97-102.—Two groups of 20 each, one an experimental group, the other a control group, were chosen at random from a population of delinquent boys. Learning problems were presented with the Yerkes Multiple Choice Apparatus. The experimental group were frustrated and punished during learning, and in most cases showed more errors, and especially more perseverative errors.—(H. Wunderlich)

8419. Servadio, Emilio. A PRESUMPTIVELY TELEPATHIC-PRECOGNITIVE DREAM DURING ANALYSIS. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 27-30.—A patient's dream is interpreted as evidence that the patient had foreknowledge of events that occurred to the analyst, around whom the dream revolved.—(G. Elias)

8420. Solley, Charles Marion, Jr. DRIVE BARRIER CONDITIONS, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES

AFFECTING PROBLEM-SOLVING BEHAVIOR. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2139.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8421. Yela, Mariano. LA NATURE DU "RAYON D'ACTION" DANS L'IMPRESSION DE CAUSALITÉ MÉCANIQUE. (The "radius of action" in the perception of mechanical causality.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 330-348.—If a moving object A stops as it arrives at a stationary object B, whereupon B begins to move, continuing the path of A, A is perceived as the cause of B's motion, as having pushed or chased it. But if B continues along the path beyond a certain distance, it appears to go "too far," considering the push it received from A. The "radius of action" is defined, in this example, as that part of B's movement that is directly attributed to A. This "radius of action" is examined under three separate experimental conditions, and with a variety of distances and motion speeds. The values obtained are extremely stable. The author concludes that the radius of action is "the spatial manifestation of the duration of essentially kinetic-temporal configurations."—(M. L. Simmel)

(See also abstracts 8588, 8669, 8684, 9100)

Intelligence

8422. Denton, J. C. (Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, O.), & Taylor, Calvin W. A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF MENTAL ABILITIES AND PERSONALITY TRAITS. *Psychometrika*, 1955, 20, 75-81.—"The relationship between measures of verbal fluency and certain personality traits is examined by factor techniques. From a matrix of eight factor scores derived from mental tests plus five personality scores, six factors were obtained. An oblique solution lends limited support to the hypothesized relationship between the two domains." 10 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

8423. Small, Kalman. PLANNING AS A NON-INTELLECTIVE COMPONENT OF INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOR. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1814-1815.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

(See also abstracts 8553, 8642, 9102)

Personality

8424. Barratt, Ernest S. (U. Delaware, Newark.) THE SPACE-VISUALIZATION FACTORS RELATED TO TEMPERAMENT TRAITS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 30, 279-287.—"The present investigation was designed to explore the relationship between spatial ability and temperament traits. Only one factor was isolated that included both space and temperament variables; this occurred in the analysis of the male data and was interpreted as a perceptual defense factor. The factor composition for the male and female analyses was also noted to be different."—(R. W. Husband)

8425. Bower, Eli Michael. THE APPLICATION OF Q METHODOLOGY IN INVESTIGATING CHANGES IN SELF AND IDEAL-SELF AS A RESULT OF A MENTAL HEALTH WORKSHOP. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1616-1617.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8426. Broen, William E., Jr. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF

CERTAIN RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 64.—Brief report.

8427. Cameron, William Bruce, & McCormick, Thomas C. (U. Cincinnati, O.) CONCEPTS OF SECURITY AND INSECURITY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 556-564.—The concepts of security and insecurity, which originated with W. I. Thomas and Alfred Adler, have not been consistently defined, nor has a theory been developed. Most writings fall in one of nine rough categories according to the meaning or casual explanation employed. The characteristic tone is clinical, normative, and propagandistic rather than scientific, and there has been no rigorous testing of hypotheses as yet. The usefulness of the subjective concept for any scientific purpose remains to be demonstrated. 98-item bibliography.

8428. Isham, A. Chapman. THE EGO AND IDENTIFICATION. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 18-26.—The author emphasizes the present necessity for a clarifying formulation of the concept of the ego in the comprehension of the dynamics of identification, introjection, and projection. Confusion about the ego seems to center about these two points: (1) the ego is always subject as opposed to object, and (2) objects are able to operate the subject. 30 references. Summary in Interlingua.—(L. N. Solomon)

8429. Jones, Marshall B. ASPECTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS PERSONALITY: II. INTOLERANCE OF FLUCTUATION, PART I, III. MANIFEST RIGIDITY, AND IV. TRAITS FROM THE GUILFORD-ZIMMERMAN TEMPERAMENT SURVEY. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 058.25.16, 11 p.—The first of these studies reports a significant, negative correlation between the California F Scale and rate of fluctuation in the Necker Cube. The second study reports a significant positive relationship between the California F Scale and the Wesley Manifest Rigidity Scale. The third study reports significant positive correlations between the California F Scale and four scales, two of anxiety and two of hostility, in the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey.

8430. Lane, John Everett. GENERALIZED ADAPTABILITY AND DEVELOPMENTAL LEVEL: SOME INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS, LEVEL OF PERCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ANXIETY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1807-1808.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Clark U.

8431. Madden, William F. (U. S. Nav. Sch. Aviat. Med., U. S. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.) MEASUREMENT OF PERSONALITY VARIABLES BY DEGREE RELEVANCE. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 623-629.—"A methodology by which 171 items are created for use in personality questionnaires was submitted to critical analysis in order to improve their function as stimuli. . . . An experimental questionnaire . . . was administered to 162 engineering students and the test score correlated with a leadership criterion. The obtained correlation of 0.36 was . . . significant beyond the .01 level of confidence."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

8432. Metzger, Wolfgang. (U. Münster, Germany.) GEDANKEN ZUR ENTFALTUNG UND WANDLUNG DER PERSÖNLICHKEIT. (Some considerations regarding personality development and change.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 325-344.—This paper consid-

tutes a critical review of Thomas's volume on personality (See 26: 8407) as well as an attempt to reconsider some fundamental concepts of personality development and dynamics in terms of Gestalt principles. 31 references.—(H. P. David)

8433. Oseas, Leonard. A STUDY OF SOME LANGUAGE CORRELATES OF PASSIVITY IN PERSONALITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1812-1813.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8434. Roy, Irving. SITUATIONAL AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN RIGIDITY: A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF STRESS AND STRESS-FREE SITUATIONS ON RIGIDITY IN A SORTING PROBLEM IN CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN JUDGED AS WELL-OR POORLY-ADJUSTED. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1800.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8435. Sanford, Nevitt. (U. California, Berkeley.) THE DYNAMICS OF IDENTIFICATION. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 106-118.—It is contended that the concept of identification has been frequently misused with the result that it is one of dynamic psychology's most ambiguous concepts. The author sets out to delimit the term to more definite instigation and process patterns. Special attention is given to the distinction between introjection and identification. 19 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

8436. Secord, Paul F., & Muthard, John E. (Emory U., Atlanta, Ga.) PERSONALITIES IN FACES: IV. A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PERCEPTION OF WOMEN'S FACES AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF SOME PHYSIOGNOMIC DETERMINANTS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 269-278.—140 college students rated photographs of 24 young women on physiognomic and personality attributes. Physiognomic traits were rated with a higher degree of reliability than personality traits. Cluster analysis showed the presence of four factors, given these names: moral character, social acceptability, gold-digger syndrome, and sexuality. Physiognomic traits were responsible for some personality impressions, largely in extreme cases.—(R. W. Husband)

8437. Stee, Marjorie Jane. SOME DIMENSIONS AND PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF SOCIAL SELF INSIGHT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2148.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

8438. Stotsky, Bernard A. (VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.) THE AUTHORITARIAN PERSONALITY AS A STEREOTYPE. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 325-338.—137 college S's answered the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and the California Fascism Scale under 3 sets: controls, as a neurotic might answer them, and as a "normal person" would. The purpose was to see if there was a basis to the stereotype that the authoritarian individual is sadomasochistic, punitive, maladaptive, and otherwise in poor mental health. Actually, the students perceived themselves as manifesting far less authoritarian attitudes than either normals or neurotics, and they regarded neurotics as much more authoritarian than normals. The author contends this is a fallacious stereotype, that authoritarians are not neurotic.—(R. W. Husband)

8439. Strange, Frank Bolin. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANIFEST ANXIETY AND MANIFEST RIGIDITY TO THE STRENGTH OF A PERCEPTUAL EXPECT-

ANCY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1824-1825.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Washington U.

8440. Thorne, Robert Bernard. THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED FAILURE ON SELF-EVALUATIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1817.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

(See also abstracts 8362, 8382)

Aesthetics

8441. Albrecht, Milton C. THE RELATIONSHIP OF LITERATURE AND SOCIETY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 425-436.—In most theories of the relationship of literature and society reflection, influence, and social control are implied. Literature is interpreted as reflecting norms and values, as revealing the ethos of culture, the processes of class struggle, and certain types of social "facts." "Influence" is not strictly the reverse of reflection, since social stability and cultural ideals are involved. Social control, however, articulates closely with one version of reflection, though to a limited extent in complex, dynamic societies.

8442. Bagchi, Amalendu. THE SANSKRITIST'S APPROACH TO THE MENTAL THEORY OF FREUD. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 29, 61-74.—The ancient masters of Sanskrit literature developed many concepts and doctrines that are like those of Freud. A number are pointed out in this article.—(H. Wunderlich)

8443. Desmonde, William H. THE RITUAL ORIGIN OF SHAKESPEARE'S "TITUS ANDRONICUS." *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 61-65.—Argues that the plot of the tragedy, Titus Andronicus, (generally believed to have been written by Shakespeare) was derived from a Roman myth which stemmed from Greek rituals and ultimately from tribal puberty rites.—(G. Elias)

8444. Frumkes, George. THE OEDIPUS THEME IN STORIES OF THE OPERA. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1955, 4, 14-24.—The oedipal theme in the plots of about 12 operas is presented and found less disguised than in other plays because the music, staging, and delivery obscure its obviousness.—(C. T. Bever)

8445. Greenacre, Phyllis. THE MUTUAL ADVENTURES OF JONATHAN SWIFT AND LEMUEL GULLIVER: A STUDY IN PATHOGRAPHY. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 20-62.—"This study has emerged from an interest in distortions in the body image involving sensations of change in size, either of the entire body or some part of the body, sensations which I believe to be of particular significance in fetishism. It is extracted from a book in preparation about Dean Swift and Lewis Carroll, with special reference to their lives in connection with their famous literary masterpieces, Gulliver's Travels and Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, in both of which such distortions of the body play a noteworthy role." 26 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

8446. Henkin, Robert I. (UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.) A FACTORIAL STUDY OF THE COMPONENTS OF MUSIC. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 161-181.—This study attempts to isolate musical factors in esthetic appreciation. Records were chosen which

exhibited, so far as, one factor per type of music piece. Three periods of music were represented: Baroque, pre-classic, and classic; Romantic; and Modern. Possible factors: melody, harmony, rhythm, orchestral color. Two tests were run four weeks apart. There appeared clear-cut evidence of just two factors: melody, and rhythm. There is also a hint of a third, which might be called orchestral color.—(R. W. Husband)

8447. Michel, Andri. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. *Sa-milgha*, 1954, 8, 222-234.—127 titles in French, German, English, and Italian.

8448. Procter-Gregg, Nancy. VARIATION ON A THEME. In Lorand, S., The yearbook of psychoanalysis, Vol. 10, (see 29: 8169), 251-257.—W. S. Gilbert professed an active dislike for Shakespeare's Hamlet, and made two attempts to deal with it in a comic fashion, neither of which worked out. Yet in his Ruddigore he was finally successful in dealing with the problem of oedipal guilt in his own way and at the same time provided a fine dramatized demonstration of Freud's theory of humor. "...as the curtain falls on Ruddigore we know that we have had an agreeable reminder of the message of humor as noted by Freud: 'Look! This dangerous world—this is all it is. Child's play, so we may laugh at it!'"—(E. W. Eng)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

8449. Nissen, Henry W. (Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) PROBLEMS OF MENTAL EVOLUTION IN THE PRIMATES. *Hum. Biol.*, 1954, 26, 277-287.—(See 29: 8166.) Behavioral phenomena are relevant to the problems of evolution. Comparative study of animal behavior contributes to this field. In the case of primates cognitive, emotional, and social behavior are all significant. The first of these is discussed at greatest length with the suggestion that differences with man are in large measure due to "a hypothetical mechanism which increases enormously the capacity for temporal integration." Emotional and motivational differences are quantitative rather than qualitative.—(C. M. Louttit)

Childhood & Adolescence

8450. Abraham, Willard. (Ariz. State Coll., Tempe.) THE CHILD WHO IS DIFFERENT. *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24 (1), 2-6.—Suggestions are offered for gaining more wide-spread understanding of exceptional children and securing more services for them.—(W. Coleman)

8451. Almy, Millie. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) CHILD DEVELOPMENT. New York: Holt, 1955. xviii, 490 p. \$4.50.—Through the use of the biographies of six "normal" adolescents and reference to pertinent literature, the author discusses "...the interaction of biological and social factors and the psychodynamic processes involved in the progress [from conception] toward adulthood." In the beginning there is a description of hereditary factors, birth, prenatal and postnatal development, techniques and theories for comprehension of such data and suggestions for "observing and working with children." The remaining chapters are oriented around different age levels and the influences im-

portant in creating similarities and differences between individuals.—(I. M. Steisel)

8452. Angelino, Henry (U. Oklahoma, Norman.), & Shedd, Charles L. REACTIONS TO FRUSTRATION AMONG NORMAL AND SUPERIOR CHILDREN. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 215-218; 229-230.—Performances on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study by the 256 children tested by Rosenzweig, by 276 randomly selected Nebraska children aged four through 13, and by 101 Oklahoma children aged six through 13 and earning IQ's of 135 and above on the California Test of Mental Maturity were analyzed. In the Nebraska study, teachers' evaluations of the children's behavior also were obtained. The authors conclude: (from the Nebraska study) "Perhaps the P-F was not really very accurate in determining what a person actually would do in real life when confronted with thwarting situations," and (from the Oklahoma data) "The scores from the P-F study suggest that high intelligence apparently does not particularly help the individual meet everyday stress situations." Caution in the use of the device is advised.—(T. E. Newland)

8453. Aronson, Howard G. (Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) EVALUATING ADOPTIVE APPLICANTS. *Child Welfare*, 1955, 34 (2), 1-5.—The adoption service must be concerned about the capacity of the couple to give love and to provide a proper parental image. The true motivations for adoption must be understood before conclusions may be drawn. The author suggests a method for evaluating adoptive applicants which may enable the caseworker to arrive at a more dynamic understanding of their personality and motivations in applying to adopt a child.—(S. M. Amatora)

8454. Baldwin, Alfred L. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) BEHAVIOR AND DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDHOOD. New York: Dryden Press, 1955. xviii, 619 p. \$6.25.—Part I concerns itself with how children behave in specific situations. Part II contains a discussion of the factors producing the changes in a child's personality. Such topics as the laws of perception; maturity; needs of children; instigators to activity; social and self-controls; the development of abilities, cognition and goal-directed activities; and a theory of behavior are included in the first section. The last part contains expositions on maturation; learning; changes in needs, values and attitudes; the influences of parental attitudes and behavior; as well as the psychoanalytic and a general behavior theory of personality development. 276-item bibliography.—(I. M. Steisel)

8455. Brody, Sylvia. MATERNAL BEHAVIOR IN THE FEEDING OF INFANTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2237.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8456. Burns, Donald G. (U. Leeds, Eng.) NEWS-PAPER READING IN THE SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 25, 1-9.—Questionnaire responses from 798 boys and girls, aged 13 to 14, reveal an average of 1.5 daily papers read. Local rather than national dailies are favored. News items hold first place for both sexes, and the order of preference for other content is the same for boys and girls with the single exception of "sports" which is ranked last by girls, although given a somewhat higher position by boys. Reading is selective rather than complete, and shows the effects of well-

defined habits closely related to the pupils' interests. The range of tastes is wide.—(R. C. Strassburger)

8457. Chen, Grace Siu-Ying. THE CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY AMONG ADOLESCENTS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1961-1962.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Virginia.

8458. Child Welfare League of America, Inc. TO-DAY...AND TOMORROW. GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAM. New York: Author, 1955. 40 p.—This report is presented in six parts: (1) Nature and purpose of the study; (2) The League, yesterday and today; (3) The League and its members; (4) The League and the community; (5) The League's administrative and financial structure; (6) Future goals.—(L. B. Costin)

8459. Church, Joseph. CHILDREN'S RESOLUTIONS OF VERBAL CONTRADICTIONS: A DEVELOPMENTAL STUDY. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1793-1794.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8460. Drewry, Henry H. EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN. Except. Child., 1955, 21, 178-180.—In order to build a healthy personality, the child needs attention, acceptance, and accomplishment.—(T. E. Newland)

8461. Finch, Helen M. YOUNG CHILDREN'S CONCEPTS OF PARENTAL ROLES. Dissertation Abstr., 14, 2053-2054.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Florida State U.

8462. Freud, Anna. SAFEGUARDING THE EMOTIONAL HEALTH OF OUR CHILDREN. Child Welfare, 1955, 34 (3), 1-4.—The discussion includes the following points: (1) the relations between psychoanalysis; (2) rejection as a pathogenic factor; (3) rejection by unwillingness of the mother; (4) rejection through abnormality of the mother; (5) rejection by inconstancy of feeling; (6) alternation of rejection and acceptance; and, (7) rejection in spite of devotion.—(S. M. Amatori)

8463. Goldstein, Arnold. (Public School 287, Brooklyn, N. Y.) AGGRESSION AND HOSTILITY IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC AREAS. Understanding the Child, 1955, 24, 20-31.—Children living in low socio-economic neighborhoods tend to be aggressive and hostile because of unfulfilled needs. The teacher should recognize the problem "...and make appropriate adjustments to the curriculum."—(W. Coleman)

8464. Greenbaum, Richard S. THE INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN MATERNAL ATTITUDES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF REJECTED CHILDREN. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2124.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

8465. Honigsmann, Irma, & Honigsmann, John. CHILD REARING PATTERNS AMONG THE GREAT WHALE RIVER ESKIMOS. Anthropol. Pap. Univ. Alaska, 1953, 2 (1), 31-50.—(See Sociol. Abstr., 1955, 3 (1), abs. 1191)

8466. India. Ministry of Defence. Psychological Research Wing. PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP—SOME INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS. Indian J. Psychol., 1954, 39, 39-44.—A TAT-type test was

given a group of 40 boys and a group of 40 girls. The picture for the boys showed a person entirely covered with a sheet lying on the floor of a bare room, with a doctor and a boy standing beside it. The picture for the girls showed a doctor and a girl beside the figure. All of the boys and 76% of the girls called the figure a male, the boys regarding it as the boy's father and most of the girls as the girl's husband. Other results are reported and sample stories are included.—(H. Wunderlich)

8467. Kowitz, Gerald Thomas. AN EXPLORATION INTO THE RELATIONSHIP OF PHYSICAL GROWTH PATTERN AND CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2009.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Michigan State Coll.

8468. Landis, Paul H. UNDERSTANDING TEEN-AGERS. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. x, 246 p. \$3.00.—This popularly-styled book, which utilizes quotations from autobiographies of adolescents and reference to a few studies, discusses the teen-agers' problems and their preparation for adulthood. It is oriented around moral, marital and economic maturity. Check-lists are provided for parents and counselors to help them understand their own attitudes and behavior as well as those of the children.—(I. M. Steisel)

8469. Linn, Louis. SOME DEVELOPMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE BODY IMAGE. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1955, 36, 36-42.—After summarizing studies of simultaneous cutaneous stimulation, it is hypothesized that the individual first learns to differentiate between his hand and his mouth; then he distinguishes between his hand and other parts of his body. The individual establishes an image of a new body detail every time this occurs. 26 references.—(G. Elias)

8470. Loeb, Dorothy G. (Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.) PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN IN HOSPITALS. Understanding the Child, 1955, 24 (1), 7-10.—"Inadequacy of the emotional climate of hospitals for the normal developmental processes of childhood was ..." discussed by a voluntary group at the 1954 Toronto Congress on Mental Health. A number of concrete suggestions are made with several illustrations provided.—(W. Coleman)

8471. Luck, Juanita Mariella. A STUDY OF PEER RELATIONSHIPS WHICH CHILDREN IN THEIR LATENCY YEARS ARE OBSERVED TO FORM DURING 25 GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2145-2146.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8472. Mette, A. ÜBER ANGSTZUSTÄNDE ANLÄSSLICH DER UNSICHERHEIT ÜBER DIE IDENTITÄT VON PERSONEN BEIM KLEINKIND. (On infantile anxiety due to uncertainty about the identity of people.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1954, 6, 326-332.—Infants may react with anxiety when they cannot definitely identify persons who look alike and one of whom is well-known. Pavlov's experimental neurosis in dogs is considered relevant to the explanation of this reaction. The reactions in man and animal are differentiated and the second signal system, acquired in transactional relationships, is recognized as especially important. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

8473. Miller, Lebern N. (U. Tulsa, Okla.), & Horn, Thomas D. CHILDREN'S CONCEPTS REGARDING DEBT. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 406-412.—Selected case studies of court record of debt situations were administered to 1,297 children in grades 4 through 12. Reliability and validity of the form was established. Responses were given on answer sheets and machine scored. Analysis of data is given by grade level and sex; conclusions established and use of findings suggested.—(S. M. Amatora)

8474. Moon, Alfred Cornelius, Jr. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SCOPE OF MOOD RESPONSES OF INTERMEDIATE GRADE PUPILS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1996-1997.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Missouri.

8475. Müller, Richard. (Brotzheim, Braunschweig, Germany.) EINE SOZIALPSYCHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG AN SCHULANFÄNGERN. (A social-psychological study of first graders.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 227-263.—Following a review of the literature, results of systematic observations of 8 children during the first 12 days of elementary school are reported. After initial interest in the teacher and the class room situation, the children pay relatively more attention to their school mates and assigned tasks. They tend to isolate themselves after a few days, play listlessly, and sleep badly. Potential causes of this "adjustment crisis" are discussed. Methods of observation, quantitative and qualitative analysis, are illustrated. 25 references.—(H. P. David)

8476. Phelan, Robert F. SOME EFFECTS OF TASK INDUCED TENSION IN SCHOOL CHILDREN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1997.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8477. Rogers, Virginia Doyle. CHILDREN'S CHOICES OF LEADERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1621-1622.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8478. Rudman, Herbert Charles. INTERRELATIONSHIPS AMONG VARIOUS ASPECTS OF CHILDREN'S INTERESTS AND INFORMATIONAL NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF TEACHERS, PARENTS, AND LIBRARIANS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1590-1591.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8479. Sagl, Helen L. TEN CHILDREN GROWING UP: (A DOCUMENTARY RECORD OF BEHAVIOR.) *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2277-2278.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8480. Sharpe, Susie McMillan. THE RELATION OF PERSONALITY FACTORS TO INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING AND ACHIEVEMENT IN NINE AND TEN YEAR OLD CHILDREN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2278-2279.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8481. Shehab, Ibrahim Khalil. PERSONAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS AS IDENTIFIED BY EGYPTIAN ADOLESCENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1623-1624.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

8482. Shimoda, Yukio; Henazono, Naoto; Koizumi, Akira; Murakami, Akira; Kadowaki, Kazumori, & Tanaka, Takehiko. (Tottori U. Sch. Med., Japan.) EEG CHANGES AND AGE FACTOR (THE SECOND

REPORT) THE FREQUENCY ANALYSIS, TOPOGRAPHICAL ABNORMALITY AND PAROXYSMAL DISCHARGES OF THE EEG OF NORMAL CHILDREN IN FROM 4 to 15 YEARS OF AGE. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 202-203.—Abstract.

8483. Sakwor, Frank Morton. A STUDY OF SOME FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF PRE-ADOLESCENTS IN A ST. LOUIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1626.—Abstract of Ed.D. 1954, Washington U.

8484. Stein, Harry. AN INVESTIGATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN FANTASY AND IMAGINATION IN THREE GROUPS OF CHILDREN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1815.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8485. Tarwater, Jesse W. (Calif. State Polytechnic Coll., San Luis Obispo.) THE ADOLESCENT'S QUESTION: "WHO UNDERSTANDS WHO I AM?" *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 11-14.—Through the use of four inventories administered to 43 students and their parents, Tarwater obtained data indicating that adolescents understood their parents better than the parents understood them. Parents best able to predict their children's responses "...had children with the fewer problems." Additional findings are presented and implications discussed.—(W. Coleman)

8486. Thompson, V. J. THE EFFECTS OF SUD-DEN WEANING. *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 29-30.—Abstract.

8487. Walters, James Coates. ATTITUDES CONCERNING THE GUIDANCE OF CHILDREN: A STUDY OF THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT ON THE ATTITUDES OF COLLEGE WOMEN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2054.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Florida State U.

8488. Warnath, Charles Frederick. SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS AS IT RELATES TO FAMILY COHESIVENESS AND ADOLESCENT INDEPENDENCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1801.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

8489. Wattenberg, William W. (Wayne U., Detroit 1, Mich.) THE ADOLESCENT YEARS. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1955. xvii, 510 p. \$5.75.—The major emphasis of this textbook is upon "the broad patterns of teen-age development." The 27 chapters are grouped into 4 parts, the first of which presents an overview of adolescent development with attention to childhood influences and the happenings from pre-adolescence to young adulthood. In the 2nd part the influences of physique, parents and home, peers, school, and the neighborhood are examined. Part 3 discusses 7 problem areas. The final part with 7 chapters discusses the problem of adults in their dealings with adolescents.—(C. M. Louttit)

8490. Weinstein, Eugene Allan. DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S CONCEPTIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2429-2430.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8491. Wilson, Mary Tewksbury. REGRESSION IN PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATION: A STUDY OF ADOLESCENT PERFORMANCE ON THE RORSCHACH

TEST. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1819-1820.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Clark U.

(See also abstracts 8320, 8402, 8434, 8545, 8670, 8682, 3690, 8807, 8832, 8911, 8947, 9030)

Maturity & Old Age

8492. Howell, Robert J. (Brigham Young U., Provo, Utah.) CHANGES IN WECHSLER SUBTEST SCORES WITH AGE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 47-50.—Findings in subjects ranging from 20-89 years of age support evidence advanced by Wechsler that "deterioration is linear above the age of 55 as well as in the lower age levels." It was also found in this study that an approximately equal variability of deterioration occurs at all age levels.—(A. J. Nachrach)

8493. Hurff, George B. (Ed.) (U. Florida, Gainesville.) ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF RETIREMENT. Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida Press, 1954. ix, 180 p. \$3.50.—The Fourth Annual Southern Conference on Gerontology was devoted to the economic problems associated with aging and retirement. The eighteen discussants were divided into two main areas: (1) pensions and savings for retirement, and (2) problems of protecting and supplementing savings in retirement. Implications for the individual, state and Federal government are drawn from the available statistics by experts in the social sciences and in business.—(J. E. Birren)

8494. Kirchner, Wayne Kermit. ATTITUDES TOWARD EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PERSONS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2144.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8495. MacLachlan, John M. (Ed.) (U. Florida, Gainesville.) HEALTH IN THE LATER YEARS. Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida Press, 1953. x, 123 p. \$1.50.—Discussion at the Third Annual Southern Conference on Gerontology was centered about four aspects of health and aging: (1) Status and function of geriatrics, (2) Gerontology in a health center, (3) Implications of gerontology in a health center program, and (4) Implications of gerontology for medical education. Community services for aged persons are complex and required, e.g., a definition of the sociological implications.—(J. E. Birren)

8496. Mason, Evelyn Peterson. SOME CORRELATES OF SELF-JUDGMENTS OF THE AGED. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1809.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8497. Rose, Arnold M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIFE SATISFACTION OF MIDDLE-CLASS, MIDDLE-AGED PERSONS. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 15-19.—The conclusion seems to be that age for marriage is a significant variable in the life satisfaction of women but not of men. The intimacy of family relations is related to life satisfactions. Employed women seem to be more satisfied in middle-age.—(M. M. Gillet)

(See also abstracts 8643, 9019)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

8498. Benad, Günther. DIE EINGLIEDERUNG DES EINZELNEN IN SOZIALE ORGANISMEN. (The inte-

gration of the individual into social organisms.) *Soz. Welt*, 1953, 4(4), 341-346.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 2(4), abs. 757.)

8499. Bergel, Egon Ernest. (Springfield Coll., Mass.) URBAN SOCIOLOGY. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xii, 558 p. \$6.50.—This is a sociological study of the city. Its 24 chapters are organized into 11 parts: introduction, historical approach, empirical approach, social geography, typology, demography, the urban forms of basic institutions, the rule of the city, urban pathology, therapy, epilogues.—(H. K. Moore)

8500. Berkowitz, Leonard. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) STUDIES IN GROUP NORMS: THE PERCEPTION OF GROUP ATTITUDES AS RELATED TO CRITERIA OF GROUP EFFECTIVENESS. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-62, iv, 20 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports a test of the hypothesis that the greater the intensity of the motivation of B-29 bomber crew members to become a proficient crew, as this intensity of motivation is perceived by the individual crew members, the more the crew will work for achievement of this goal. By means of attitude surveys and training records, perceived crew motivation is measured against the criteria of instructor ratings and frequency of evasion of duty. Data were obtained at a phase early in and at a phase late in the crew training period. Results suggest that crew members' perceptions of each other as well-motivated to have a proficient crew do not necessarily lead to an increased crew effectiveness. To the contrary, lowered crew effectiveness may obtain for crews having this percept early in training."—(W. F. Grether)

8501. Bian, Peter M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) CO-OPERATION AND COMPETITION IN A BUREAUCRACY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 530-535.—Comparison of two groups of interviewers in a public employment agency reveals that the more competitive group is less productive, whereas the more competitive individuals in the competitive group are relatively more productive. Anxiety over production, and the consequent competitive practices, interfere with efficient performance in the first group. In contrast, conditions in the second group give rise to co-operative norms, which curb competitive tendencies and foster friendly personal relations. Its greater cohesiveness, by reducing anxiety, makes this group more productive than the first one. In the absence of social cohesion, competitive striving for outstanding performance is an alternative way of relieving anxiety over status. This explains the paradox that competitiveness and productivity are inversely related for groups but directly related for individuals in the competitive group.

8502. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL THOUGHT. (3d ed.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1955. x, 660 p. \$5.00.—This is a history of the origin in sociological thinkers of sociological concepts. This edition (see 22: 2572) contains new sections dealing with recent thought about social change, social attitudes, social reconstruction, and the sociology of knowledge. Chapter 25 discusses attitudes, instincts and wishes under the heading, "Thomas and social attitudes." 148-item bibliography.—(H. K. Moore)

8503. Carpenter, C. R. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) TENTATIVE GENERALIZATIONS ON

THE GROUPING BEHAVIOR OF NONHUMAN PRIMATES. *Hum. Biol.*, 1954, 26, 269-276.—(See 29: 8166.) 13 generalizations "considered as hypotheses needing further proof or disproof" concerning the formation of groups by non-human primates, especially monkeys, are stated.—(C. M. Louttit)

8504. Cline, Marvin Gerard. **SOME PERCEIVED PROPERTIES OF SOCIAL INTERACTION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2142-2143.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

8505. Del Estal, Gabriel. **COMUNIDAD Y PERSONA SOCIAL.** (Community and social personality.) *Rev. Int. Sociol.*, 1953, 11 (41), 5-26.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 2 (4), abs. 647.)

8506. Devereux, George. **BELIEF, SUPERSTITION, AND SYMPTOM.** *Samiksa*, 1954, 8, 210-215.—Superstitions provide the neurotic with the illusion of being socialized whereas in reality his allegiance to superstition indicates societal and cultural negativism. Superstition and analia appear to be closely related, although there are also pseudo-phallic, phallic, and oral superstitions.—(D. Prager)

8507. Diamond, Solomon. (Los Angeles St. Coll., Calif.) **SEX STEREOTYPES AND ACCEPTANCE OF SEX ROLE.** *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 385-388.—Composite judgments by men and women college students, given in the course of what was ostensibly a test of social perception, show that almost any platitudinous remark is interpreted in terms of pervasive sex stereotypes. Women who were shown by a projective test to reject their sex role tend to hold stereotypes not significantly different from men, while those who accept their role do show significant differences. These findings support the hypothesis that modifications of popular stereotypes may be utilized as projective indices of individual personality characteristics.—(R. W. Husband)

8508. Ebersole, Luke. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) **AMERICAN SOCIETY; AN INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955, x, 51 p. \$5.50.—This is a text for courses in introductory sociology and general social science. Its 19 chapters are grouped in 5 parts: introduction, people, communities, classes, institutions, conclusion.—(H. K. Moore)

8509. Exline, Ralph Valentine. **RELEVANCE AS A DETERMINER OF THE DIFFICULTY AND VALIDITY OF SOCIAL PERCEPTION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1619.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8510. Harnack, Robert Victor. **AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF TRAINING IN THE RECOGNITION AND FORMULATION OF GOALS UPON INTRA-GROUP COOPERATION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2437-2438.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8511. Hayes, Keith J., & Hayes, Catherine. (Yerkes Laboratory of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) **THE CULTURAL CAPACITY OF CHIMPANZEE.** *Hum. Biol.*, 1954, 26, 288-303.—(See 29: 8166.) Using their observations of the behavior of a chimpanzee raised in their home in a human environment the authors examine questions concerning the possible cultural capacity of chimpanzees and by inference proto-human primates. Behaviorally they hypothesize that man evolved from an anthropoid ancestor through 4

steps: an environment in which cultural behavior had greater survival value, development of a non-linguistic culture, language acquired a greater value and so developed, and with linguistic culture larger information capacity became advantageous with resultant selection for larger brains. 38 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

8512. Hoffman, Paul J. **MOTIVATIONAL AND PERCEPTUAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF COALITIONS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1830-1831.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8513. Holden, Ruby Mae. **RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERCEIVED LEADERSHIP, PERCEPTIONS OF THE IDEAL, AND GROUP PRODUCTIVITY IN SMALL CLASSROOM GROUPS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1994.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8514. Izard, Carroll E., & Manhold, John H. **CORRELATES OF PEER LEADERSHIP RATINGS: I. MEDICAL COMPLAINTS.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No NM 001 077.01.05, 10 p.—This is the first in a series of studies designed to determine some of the personality or behavioral correlates of peer leadership ratings. The present hypothesis was that peer leadership ratings are positively related to health. Eight month cumulative medical histories were obtained for 1080 Naval Aviation Cadets. A preliminary analysis showed that a group selected on the criterion of five or more medical complaints had a significantly lower mean peer leadership rating than did the cadet population. This criterion group was reliably classified into a "psychosomatic" and "nonpsychosomatic" sub-group. Analysis of the data for these sub-groups supported the conclusion that it was the "psychosomatic" classification and not simply frequency of medical complaints that measured an important correlate of peer leadership ratings.

8515. McClenahan, Bessie A. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) **SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PLANNING.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 151-157.—The author considers social planning as an implement which men can use to solve their social problems, in inhibiting the emergence of social ills, and in expanding their opportunities. This scientific planning requires an understanding of tangible conditions, and also less tangible incentives and values of men, on the foundation of which may be constructed an inclusive and thorough program. As continuing research presents wider contacts, this program will need constant adaptation to innovations.—(S. M. Amatori)

8516. MacGregor, Robert. **A FACTORIAL STUDY OF VERBAL CONTENT ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERAL TYPES OF GROUP BEHAVIOR.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1798.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8517. Mainer, Robert Eugene. **A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ATTITUDE CHANGE.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1799.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8518. Moser, Max. **NEUE PROBLEME DER MILITARISCHEN FÜHRUNG.** (New problems of military leadership.) *Soz. Welt*, 1953, 4 (4), 325-330.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 2 (4), abs. 772)

8519. Mukerjee, Radhakamal. (Lucknow U., India.) **A THEORY OF SYMBOLS.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 145-150.—Man always wants to experience coherence, pattern, and harmony indistinguishable from inner growth or self-actualization; fusing the self and the non-self, the inner and outer realities through vivid sensory images, models, and representations, that is to say, symbols that appeal to thought and emotion. Human culture is built into the structure of the personality by means of a network of symbols. This system has internal and invisible as well as external and objective expressions and constitutes dynamism of both personality and society. The author shows the use of the symbol according to various authorities and endeavors to present an integrated system of common meanings, values, and symbols that make up culture.—(S. M. Amatora)

8520. Pressey, S. L., & Jones, A. W. (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) 1923-1953 AND 20-30 AGE CHANGES IN MORAL CODES, ANXIETIES, AND INTERESTS, AS SHOWN BY THE "X-O TESTS." *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 485-502.—This is the fourth in a series of decade surveys begun in 1923 with the X-O Form on which 8's check items they think wrong such as smoking, about which they worry such as money, or which they like as traveling. 800 undergraduates, plus 400 adults from their twenties to seventies, took the test. The decrease in number of borderline acts considered wrong by college students, especially women, continued. Older adults marked more items wrong than did the younger; but they appeared not so much to show increasing conservatism with age as a retention of attitudes of their youth.—(R. W. Husband)

8521. Roemer, Joseph. **GROUP DOMINANCE AS A FACTOR IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2427.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8522. Samenfeld, Herbert William. **THE EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION UPON ATTITUDES AND PARTICIPATION IN A LEADERLESS GROUP DISCUSSION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2147-2148.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8523. Simon, Herbert A., & Guetzkow, Harold. **A MODEL OF SHORT- AND LONG-RUN MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN PRESSURES TOWARD UNIFORMITY IN GROUPS.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 56-68.—Leon Festinger and associates' conceptions and propositions about communication processes in small groups are synthesized into an interrelated system, differentiating short-run and long-run mechanisms. The specific problem under analysis concerns the pressures toward uniformity in groups. A number of deductions are obtained from the model and some of these are verified by bringing field and experimental data to bear.—(E. G. Aiken)

8524. Sinha, S. **THE CHAOS IN MODERN SOCIAL ORDER AND A PROGRAMME FOR THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST.** *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 29, 1-14.—The practice of influencing social groups for various ends has long been the business of political, military, and religious leaders, as well as of many others. Their special aims have prevented them from viewing the life situation as a whole, with the result that social order is declining under the influence of social and personal stresses. It is the psychologist's business to understand behavior as a function of the life space, which includes the individual and his environment. We should give our best efforts to this task, for the sake of social order. Presidential address, Section of Psychology and Educational Science, Indian Science Congress, 1954.—(H. Wunderlich)

8525. Sykes, Gresham M'Cready. **SOCIAL MOBILITY AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1835-1836.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8526. Warner, Wellman J. (New York U.) **SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 226-237.—A critical appraisal of J. L. Moreno's *Who Shall Survive?*, focusing particularly upon the adequacy of its theoretical framework. Moreno "has been concerned not so much with how behavior can be analyzed into its parts as how it is put together to produce the act." From this point of departure, the reviewer finds Moreno's work theoretically adequate.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

(See also abstracts 8198, 8413, 9049)

Methods & Measurements

8527. Allen, Terrence McKinley. **ANALYSIS OF MORALE SURVEY WRITE-IN RESPONSES.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2392.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8528. Bernard, Jessie. **THE THEORY OF GAMES OF STRATEGY AS A MODERN SOCIOLOGY OF CONFLICT.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 411-424.—A statement about, not of, the theory of games of strategy as a basis for a modern sociology of conflict is presented in terms of six key concepts: rational behavior, strategy, the payoff matrix or function, the "rules of the game," coalitions, alliances, and imputations, and, finally, the concept of a solution. The operation of the theory is probably not independent of material culture. Illustrative examples, of pure strategy, of mixed strategy, of statistical inference, and of coalitions are presented, and a critique in terms of conceptual, technical, practical, and ethical difficulties is offered.

8529. Bernberg, R. E. (Los Angeles State Coll., Calif.) **A MEASURE OF SOCIAL CONFORMITY.** *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 89-96.—To measure the degree to which one conforms to cultural and social pressures (a superego concept) an attitude scale was developed, with the following determinant areas: moral values, positive goals, reality testing, ability to give affection, tension level, and impulsivity. The scale is on a multiple-choice basis, but actually is indirect or projective. As partial validation, inmates of a youth prison showed a lower conformity score than among high school seniors. Several other criterion groups were also tested.—(R. W. Husband)

8530. Finley, M. I. **THE ANCIENT GREEKS AND THEIR NATION: THE SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM.** *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 253-264.—An argument for applying modern sociology and sociological method to the study of earlier historical epochs. Illustrated with reference to the problem of group cohesion and group identification in Ancient Greece. The author advocates systematic content analysis of early Greek literature.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

8531. Rutte, H. A. **EDNIGE METHODOLOGISCHE PROBLEME DER SOZIALTRIE.** (Some methodological

problems of sociology.) *Soc. Welt.*, 1954, 5 (1), 21-28. —(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 2 (4), abs. 681.)

8532. McIntyre, G. A. A METHOD FOR UNBIASED SELECTIVE SAMPLING USING RANKED SETS. *Aust. J. agric. Res.*, 1952, 3, 385-390. —(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 3 (2), abs. 422.)

8533. McKinney, John C. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) METHODOLOGICAL CONVERGENCE OF MEAD, LUNDBERG, AND PARSONS. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 565-574. —In the methodologies of Mead, Parsons, and Lundberg, both explicit and implicit convergence was discovered in what they say, do, and mean. Convergence is evident in the categories of "science and research," "the object world," "uniformities of nature," "systematic theory," "uniformities and causal imputation," and "process: structure and function."

8534. Palmer, Neil Meredith. THE RELATION OF SELECTED VARIABLES TO THE USE OF MEMBERSHIP GROUPS AS REFERENCE GROUPS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2423. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8535. Riemer, Svend. (U. California, Los Angeles.) PREMISES IN SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 551-555. —Social science premises substitute for the experiment available to most of the natural sciences. Such premises do not carry bias in themselves, although they can support biased argument if they are uncritically turned from methodological assumptions to assertions of fact. Empirical research and student training ought to encompass the difficult methodological problems related to the unavoidable presence of implicit premises or to the explicit formulation of premises which might guide the sociologist in the orderly conduct of fundamental research.

8536. Veld-Langeveld, H. M. DE TECHNIEK VAN PARTICIPEREND WAARNEMEN. (The technique of participant observation.) *Mens Maat.*, 1954, 29 (2), 96-103. —(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 2 (4), abs. 695.)

Cultures & Cultural Relations

8537. Bauer, Raymond A. NINE SOVIET PORTRAITS. New York: Technology Press of MIT and John Wiley & Sons, 1955. ix, 130 p. \$3.95. —A set of synthetic portraits of typical Soviet types which are intended to convey in fictional form a fairly systematic set of propositions about Soviet society. The portraits, which are based mainly on an extended series of interview with Soviet refugees in Europe, include students, woman collective farmer, woman doctor, party secretary, housewife, writer, factory director, tractor driver, and secret police agent. Sources and methods are given in an appendix, and there is a glossary of Soviet terms. —(A. J. Sprow)

8538. Biesheuvel, S. A TECHNIQUE FOR MEASURING ATTITUDES OF EDUCATED AFRICANS. *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 13-20. —Describes the reliability, validity, and usefulness of a group discussion questionnaire for determining the African native's "knowledge of and attitudes towards the principles governing conduct in a European society." The original data were collected in 1938 and 1939; a readministration of the questionnaire in

1953 showed little change in spite of the changes in social status of natives in South Africa. —(C. M. Louttit)

8539. Bogardus, Emory S. (U. Southern Calif., Los Angeles.) SOCIAL CHANGE IN LEBANON. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 254-260. —The author discusses changes that have taken place in Lebanon in recent years: (1) social structure and change; (2) education and social change; (3) religion and social change; (4) technical assistance and social change; (5) social distance changes; and (6) internationalization. He concludes that the variety of social stimuli tend to establish new procedures that function on an ever larger social base. A strong religious cast in the social structure gives it unusual stability. The fact that the Lebanese want their country to progress is a vital factor leading to social change. —(S. M. Amatori)

8540. Cole, Steward G., & Cole, Mildred Wiese. MINORITIES AND THE AMERICAN PROMISE; THE CONFLICT OF PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE. New York: Harpers, 1955. xiv, 319 p. \$4.50. —The 11 chapters in this volume survey disunity among Americans, American culture and community life as related to discrimination, intergroup relations, and interpersonal relations. Traditional concepts of integration such as the melting pot and qualities of a democratic American are discussed. There are also chapters on social issues, education, civil rights and the relation of America to the rest of the world. 402-item bibliography. —(G. K. Morian)

8541. Deane, William Nelson. THE MORMONS OF THE EL DORADO STAKE AND THE VALLEY CITY WARD: A STUDY IN SOCIAL NORMS AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1832-1833. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8542. Freedman, Maurice. (London Sch. Econ. and Polit. Sci., Eng.) SOME RECENT WORK ON RACE RELATIONS: A CRITIQUE. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 342-354. —Commentaries on nearly a dozen recent books in the realm of race relations, including two UNESCO pamphlets. Comments are directed toward the questions and problems they raise "of interest to those who wish to see something useful emerge from an inchoate field" rather than toward their scholarly contributions to sociology. 20 references. —(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

8543. Green, Meredith Wilkinson. INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF ATTITUDE AND INFORMATION: A STUDY BASED ON THE RESPONSES OF SOUTHERN WHITE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE NEGRO. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1839-1840. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

8544. Jahoda, Gustav. (University Coll. of the Gold Coast, Achimota.) THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF A WEST AFRICAN STUDENT POPULATION: I. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 355-365. —With the new constitution in the Gold Coast in 1951, the political structure of the country has altered radically, and the 480 students enrolled in Gold Coast's university are likely to form the nucleus of a new elite. The author presents data concerning the origins of this student population, including the occupational status and educational attainment of students' families. —(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

8545. Katz, Irwin. (New York U.) CONFLICT AND HARMONY IN AN ADOLESCENT INTERRACIAL

GROUP. New York: New York University Press, 1955. iii, 47 p. \$3.00.—A voluntary urban interracial group of over 40 boys and girls of high school age that met frequently under the sponsorship of the municipal government was studied by the author for 10 months. The activities, factors underlying tensions, social pressures, community approval and disapproval, and disruptive motivational and perceptual factors are described.—(G. K. Morlan)

8546. Kothurkar, V. K. STEREOTYPES. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 20, 75-78.—A group of 256 junior and senior college students at Poona and Bombay who volunteered as subjects were asked to supply adjectives which might be used to characterize Maharashtrians and Gujaratis. These adjectives were made into a check list and given to the group, which was partly made up of Maharashtrians and Gujaratis. Each group received a number of favorable adjectives from most of the *Ss*. There was an additional set of favorable adjectives assigned to the Maharashtrians by themselves, and a different but favorable set by non-Maharashtrians. The Gujaratis assigned themselves an additional set of favorable adjectives, but the non-Gujaratis assigned them an additional set of unfavorable ones.—(H. Wunderlich)

8547. Lantis, Margaret. NUNIVAK ESKIMO PERSONALITY AS REVEALED IN THE MYTHOLOGY. *Anthrop. Pap. Univ. Alaska*, 1953, 2 (1), 109-174.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3 (1), abs. 1152.)

8548. MacCrone, I. D. (U. Witwatersrand, So. Africa.) ETHNOCENTRIC IDEOLOGY AND ETHNOCENTRISM. *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 21-24.—Factor analysis of a 30 item scale of ethnocentrism (scale given) disclosed one general factor and 2 minor group factors. The ethnocentrist displays emotionally supported positive identification with his in-group and negative tendencies toward out-groups. A psychoanalytic interpretation of this positive attitude is given.—(C. M. Louttit)

8549. Mukerji, Nirod. ROLE OF ATTITUDE IN CULTURE CONTACT. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 20, 21-38.—Attitudes are not mere results of culture contacts. The nature of the culture contact itself depends partly on attitudes that existed before the contact. "Attitude begets attitude." Various qualities of parent-child relationship make the child varyingly receptive to parental attitudes, and later to the attitudes of groups in which he is a member.—(H. Wunderlich)

8550. Murray, Mary John. A SOCIO-CULTURAL STUDY OF 118 MEXICAN FAMILIES LIVING IN A LOW-RENT HOUSING PROJECT IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. *Cath. Univ. Amer. Stud. Sociol.*, 1954, 38, ix, 151 p.—"A vast majority (77%) were born and raised in the U. S. ... 40% of the parent generation was born in Mexico. ... and 90% of the grandparents. There is detailed discussion of physical appearance, family relationships and customs, religious life, superstitions, educational facilities and achievements, occupations, money situation, health problems, and local practices. Assimilation is slow but gradual. Reluctance of people to learn English, ever present poverty, lack of intelligent leadership and failure of Americans to appreciate Mexican potentialities retard assimilation. 6-page bibliography.—(M. M. Gillet)

8551. Osgood, Robert E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLINICAL APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 2, 176-180.—An eclectic clinical approach to international tensions must take into account the force of national egoism, the incompatibility of national ends, and the significant influence of the political milieu in which tensions occur. If this requirement were met, then progress might be made in getting rid of international tensions.—(R. M. Frumkin)

8552. Pitt-Rivers, J. A. THE PEOPLE OF THE SIERRA. New York: Criterion Books, 1954. xvi, 232 p. \$4.00.—This is an anthropological account of a Spanish pueblo (Andalusia), where the author lived for some time as a member of the community. The author attempts to describe the social structure and to throw light upon the culture of Andalusia. The book is organized into 14 chapters which are devoted to the following topics: the community, agriculture, industry, status and age, courting, marriage and the family, the values of the female, political structure, friendship and authority, law and morality. An appendix relates the present to the past. Glossary of Spanish words.—(H. H. Strupp)

8553. Prothro, E. Terry. (Beirut U., Lebanon.) AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IN CROSS-CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE TESTING. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 247-251.—Three tests were given students at Beirut, the Henmon-Nelson in English, one similar to it in Arabic, and a multiple-choice vocabulary test in Arabic. Each correlated between .51 and .57 with first semester grades. The tests in Arabic correlated as well with grades of courses conducted in English as did tests in the English language. The author concludes: "The results seem to confirm the thesis that an intelligence test can be adapted for use in different cultures if there is a criterion of intelligence shared by those cultures."—(R. W. Husband)

8554. Roychoudhury, Arun K. SITA MYTH OF THE RAMAYANA. *Samiksha*, 1954, 8, 235-243.—The Sita myth is analyzed in terms of father-daughter fixation and unconscious guilt feeling with need for punishment.—(D. Prager)

8555. Sahlins, Marshall David. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN POLYNESIA: A STUDY OF ADAPTIVE VARIATION IN CULTURE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1496-1497.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

8556. Spindler, George D. SOCIOCULTURAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN MENOMINI ACCULTURATION. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1956. vi, 271 p. \$3.50. (Univ. of Calif. Pubns. Culture & Society, v. 5.)—A representative sample of 68 male Menominee Indians with a mean age of 45 were administered the Rorschach test to determine the extent of acculturation. Twelve white men, of comparable age, living on the reservation, served as controls. Conditions of life on the reservation are described. Five degrees on the acculturation continuum from native oriented to elite acculturated are defined. The different cultural demands were found to result in different personality structure. Transitional groups tended toward personality disorganization.—(G. K. Morlan)

8557. Stoetzel, Jean, & Girard, Alain. PROBLÈMES PSYCHOLOGIQUES DE L'IMMIGRATION EN

FRANCE. (Psychological problems raised by immigration to France.) *Population*, 1953, 8 (1), 73-78.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1955, 3 (1), abs. 1024)

8558. Turner, Ralph H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS OF INEQUALITY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 437-447.—To examine variations among occupations in the degree of unequal white and Negro participation, an "index of concentration" is applied to 1940 census data, with separate computations by region and urban-rural community. Analysis is centered on the variations in inequality associated with variations in educational attainment level. The most general explanatory principle is an inverse relation between equality and occupational desirability. Factors hypothesized to account for deviations from this principle include barriers to interracial competition, institutional controls, differential occupational prestige and alternatives, and differential intra-occupational ceilings.

8559. Waisanen, Frederick Brynolf. THE PREJUDICE VARIABLE: A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL STUDY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2429.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8560. Williamson, Robert C. (Los Angeles (Calif.) City Coll.) RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 165-170.—The author states that most of the continent is undergoing a marked social change. The complexity of the problem lies partly in the extreme diversity of its population. The author explains the influence of racial policy of the nationalist government, the motives and attitudes underlying certain political, economic, and psychological factors, and then presents an evaluation and some possible solutions.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 8231, 8465)

Social Institutions

8561. Allport, Gordon W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6 (52), 36-42.—Excerpt from "Becoming" (see 29: 5296).

8562. Anders, Sarah Frances. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) THE RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR OF CHURCH FAMILIES. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 54-57.—Different types of families are also different in their activity in the church. Only 7% of all church families are very active. (Data based upon one single Protestant church in a small Florida city.) Various factors are important: broken families, number of children, length of residence.—(M. M. Gillet)

8563. Blood, Robert O., Jr. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) A RETEST OF WALLER'S RATING COMPLEX. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 41-47.—"Personality aspects now outrank the competitive-materialistic aspect which dominated the X-College rating complex in the 1930s." The picture of that time is no longer typical on American campuses.—(M. M. Gillet)

8564. Bossard, James H. S., & Boll, Eleanor Stokes. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) MARITAL UNHAPPINESS IN THE LIFE CYCLE. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 10-14.—The rating of happiness or unhappiness was made by brothers and sisters of the

married people. There seemed to be a considerable amount of unhappiness which had not reached a critical stage, separation, desertion, or divorce. The material suggests the late forties and early fifties as a crisis for married women and the fifties as a critical decade for married men.—(M. M. Gillet)

8565. Clark, Lemon. A FURTHER REPORT ON THE VIRGINITY OF UNMARRIED AMERICAN WOMEN. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6 (1), 27-32.

8566. Curtis, Jack H. GROUP MARGINALITY AND ADHERENCE TO RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE IN AN AMERICAN COMMUNITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1638.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8567. Ehrmann, Winston W. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) INFLUENCE OF COMPARATIVE SOCIAL CLASS OF COMPANION UPON FREMARITAL HETEROSEXUAL BEHAVIOR. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 48-53.—Love making activities (on dates) are classified into five stages, from holding hands only, to sexual intercourse. There are references to social classes, sex difference, kind and number of persons dated by one individual, petters and non-petters.—(M. M. Gillet)

8568. England, R. W. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) SOME ASPECTS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AS REFLECTED IN LETTERS OF TESTIMONY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 448-453.—An analysis of published Christian Science letters of testimony provides information concerning the membership, dynamics, and bases of appeal of this religion. Urban females of mature years who suffered from physical or mental ills constituted the largest category of communicants. Christian Science practice involves some quasi-psychiatric mechanisms, with the professional healer playing a role akin to that of the psychotherapist.

8569. Faris, Robert E. L. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION. (2d ed.) New York: Ronald Press, 1955. viii, 652 p. \$5.50.—This second edition (see 23: 5400) of a text intended for college courses dealing with social disorganization opens with a discussion of the nature of social disorganization. Then follow chapters dealing with the following contributors to social disorganization: personality eccentricities, economic instability and poverty, crime, vices, suicide, mental abnormality, family disturbances, and mass disorganizing behavior and mob violence. The book closes with a discussion of the processes of reorganization and the prospects of stability.—(G. Elias)

8570. Hellpach, Willy. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) DIE STUFEN DES WUNDERS. RELIGIONSPSYCHOLOGISCHER UMRISSE EINER DIFFERENTIELLEN THAUMATOLOGIE. (Stages of a miracle. A religious-psychological outline of a differential thaumatology.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 173-189.—After considering varied definitions of what constitutes a miracle, the author discusses and illustrates differentiating phenomenological aspects, including transformation of substance and shape, supernatural powers, effects over a long distance, sensual miracles of a spiritual nature, clairvoyance, self-transformation, spiritual mysteries, etc. Belief in miracles is considered to be related to a sublimation tendency.—(H. P. David)

8571. Herder, John Hart. A HUMAN RELATIONS STUDY OF ROOSEVELT AND MUSSOLINI: A COM-

PARATIVE STUDY OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP AS REPRESENTED BY FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT AND OF AUTOCRATIC CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP AS REPRESENTED BY BENITO MUSOLINI. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1830.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8572. Hill, Reuben. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) COURTSHIP IN PUERTO RICO: AN INSTITUTION IN TRANSITION. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 26-35.—This is an account of the changes from early traditional Spanish customs to present day etiquette for the relationship between boys and girls from childhood to marriage. In this respect Puerto Rico is still more Spanish than American: the parents still manage the courtship and choose mates for their children.—(M. M. Gillet)

8573. Eenan, Alan, & Ryan, John. MARRIAGE—A MEDICAL AND SACRAMENTAL STUDY. New York: Sheed and Ward, 1955. viii, 337 p. \$4.50.—Oriented around problems encountered in professional contacts with married people, a British gynaecologist and a Catholic priest attempt a unification of medical and moral viewpoints of Catholic marriage. 10 chapters by the physician deal with medical aspects and 15 by the priest with moral aspects. A joint chapter is on sex education, premarital instruction and adolescence, and a final one an imaginary dialogue between a married couple, a priest and a doctor.—(R. C. Nickeson)

8574. Lane, Lionel. ENTRANCE AND EXIT OF THE MARRIAGE COUNSELOR. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 58-61.—A discussion of problems which "stem from an inability to merge differences, rather than from deeply rooted personality problems." The aim for the counselor is to understand, and help the two partners understand each other, and then not prolong his presence any longer than necessary.—(M. M. Gillet)

8575. Lowe, Warner L. RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND RELIGIOUS DELUSIONS. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 54-61.—The findings indicate that "dogmatic religious preoccupation is inversely proportional to the extent of concern with social matters; that religion versus social interest may be represented as polar opposites on a continuum of egocentricity, compulsiveness, rigidity, and invariability; that reduced religiosity as defined in this study implies a greater variety of interests, higher reality awareness, unconventional, and unresolved intrapersonal conflicts."—(L. N. Solomon)

8576. Mangus, A. R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 150-164.—The subject is conceived as the scientific study of the social, emotional, and cultural elements in human illness and in human health. It is an interdisciplinary field involving team work and cooperation among heretofore isolated professions. For sometime there has been a movement under way toward the integration of social and cultural factors into scientific medicine. Psychiatry and general medicine have been in the forefront of this movement. Medical sociology rests in part on the theory that many of the illnesses and disorders that beset humans have their onset in the setting of stressful life situations. An outlying number of various areas for research in this field are given. The article itself is an

exploratory study of illness and health.—(S. M. Amatora)

8577. Monahan, Thomas P., & Kephart, William M. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) DIVORCE AND DESERTION BY RELIGIOUS AND MIXED-RELIGIOUS GROUPS. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 454-465.—The Protestants of Philadelphia and other areas show a higher incidence of divorce than the Catholics, although there is now considerable divorce among the latter. On the other hand, in the white population, Catholics account for a disproportionate number of desertion and nonsupport cases, and the Jews appear least often of the three groups. Mixed marriages may (or may not) be more prone to end in divorce, but they show no undue tendency toward desertion.

8578. Oates, Wayne E. THE PASTOR AS A MARRIAGE COUNSELOR. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 62-67.—The pastor is often very close, personally, to the people he counsels; this has advantages and disadvantages, based upon his normal role in the community. He must deal with all kinds of problems since he cannot choose his counselees. He depends less upon technique and more upon living and knowing the community, and may seek help from the professional members of the church or others nearby.—(M. M. Gillet)

8579. Paisios, John Peter. SOCIAL DISTANCE AND HOUSING: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTITUDES OF AN INDUSTRIAL POPULATION. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2137.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8580. Pinchbeck, I. (Bedford Coll., U. London, Eng.) SOCIAL ATTITUDES TO THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGITIMACY. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 309-323.—A review of the social and legal status of children born out of wedlock in Europe through the Middle Ages to the present and in contemporary societies, especially England and Scandinavia. England, in contrast to a number of other countries, "has so far done little in this direction, and English bastardy law... now lags far behind that of the more progressive countries." 26 references.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

8581. Sherif, Musafer, & Sherif, Carolyn W. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) SOME EFFECTS OF POWER RELATIONS IN MOLDING OPINION AND BEHAVIOR. *West. soc. Sci. Quart.*, 1953, 33, 4, 287-295.—(See *Sociol. Abstr.*, 1954, 3(2), abs. 492.)

8582. Wallin, Paul. (Stanford U., Calif.) SEX DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TO "IN-LAWS": A TEST OF THEORY. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 466-469.—The Burgess-Wallin study of married couples made possible a test of a hypothesis advanced by Komarovsky: that attachment to, and dependence on, the family to which they are orientated is greater for wives than for husbands. Empirical findings do not confirm the inference from the theory that problems of parents-in-law more frequently involve the wife's parents than the husband's.

8583. Wood, Arthur Evans. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) HAMTRAMCK—THEN AND NOW; A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF A POLISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY. New York: Bookman Associates, 1955. 253 p. \$4.00.—A comprehensive study of the city of Hamtramck that lies within the Detroit metropolitan area. Its Polish heritage, patterns of family life, po-

litical history, school problems, delinquency and crime, cultural organizations and leisure time activities are reviewed in detail.—(E. W. Eng)

(See also abstract 8497)

Language & Communication

8584. Avedon, Herbert. **THE HEART OF THE MATTER.** *Milit. Rev.* Ft. Leavenworth, 1955, 34 (10), 59-62.—A discussion of the techniques of psychological warfare with particular emphasis upon credibility as a fundamental element. "Friendly psychological warfare dissemination must be steeped in—must be cloaked in, must give off, must read, sound, look, smell, must fairly reek—credibility." The attainment of this factor requires time, more time than is frequently appreciated or allocated. Some compensation for limited time may exist in the ability to out-argue dissenting opinions and the courage with which this task is approached.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

8585. Black, John W. **THE INFORMATION OF SOUNDS AND PHONETIC DIGRAMS OF ONE- AND TWO-SYLLABLE WORDS.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.22, 13 p.—Phonetic transcriptions of common one- and two-syllable words were studied to determine the relative frequency of speech sounds in the words and the relative frequency of occurrence of phonetic digrams. Among words of a particular length in syllables, the words with the fewer sounds contained the most information (H) per sound and per digram. An enumeration of frequent phonetic digrams is included. 26 references.

8586. Black, John W., & Tolhurst, G. C. **THE RELATIVE INTELLIGIBILITY OF LANGUAGE GROUPS.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.21, 6 p.—French, British, and American listeners heard recorded intelligibility tests spoken by French, British, and American speakers. The American speakers were the most intelligible to the American listeners. The French speakers were the least intelligible to all groups. The intelligibility of the French and British speakers was improved for American listeners when the listeners were indoctrinated for one hour in the dialects of the speakers.

8587. Carter, Roy Ernest, Jr. **A PROCEDURE FOR PRE-TESTING PRINTED MATERIALS IN A CROSS-CULTURAL SITUATION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2421-2422.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954 Stanford U.

8588. Cobliner, W. Godfrey. (Columbia U., N.Y.) **INTRA-COMMUNICATION AND ATTITUDE: A METHODOLOGICAL NOTE.** *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 253-267.—The division of science into branches with neatly defined fields is rapidly vanishing, and disciplines other than social sciences are becoming concerned with communication. The author discusses the place of thinking in intra-communication sequences; two modes of thinking, visual and non-visual, and their properties, are treated. Current methodological procedures will need to be revised. 22 references.—(R. W. Husband)

8589. Dailey, Newell Harvard. **A STUDY OF EFFECTS OF CULTURAL PRESSURE UPON VERBAL EXPRESSIONS OF VALUE CHOICE.** *Dissertation*

Abstr., 1954, 14, 2276.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8590. DeFleur, Melvin Lawrence. **EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF STIMULUS RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS IN LEAFLET COMMUNICATION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2422.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Washington.

8591. Froeschels, Emil. **GRAMMAR, A BASIC FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE-SPEECH: SOME CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING APHASIA AND CONCERNING PSYCHOANALYSIS.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 43-53.—Additional proofs deriving from the work of other writers, the author's own experience with dreams, and the "transition phenomena" are presented to corroborate Pick's contention that the form of a sentence precedes the process of word finding. Modulation is proposed as a basic layer of speech. Experience with dreams and with the transition state seems to prove beyond doubt that both are bound to use the grammar and modulation of the waking mind. 24 references. Summary in Interlingua.—(L. N. Solomon)

8592. Gilchrist, J. C., Shaw, Marvin E., & Walker, L. C. **SOME EFFECTS OF UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION IN A WHEEL GROUP STRUCTURE.** *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-116, 3 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 554-556, (see 29: 5621).

8593. McBride, Dorothy. **THE EFFECTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHANGES OF OPINION ON INTRA-GROUP COMMUNICATION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2146-2147.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8594. Miller, Irwin. **AUDITORY PERCEPTION IN RELATION TO AMOUNT OF INFORMATION AND SPEECH-TO-NOISE RATIO.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2136.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8595. O'Neill, John J. **LISTENER JUDGMENTS OF SPEAKER INTELLIGIBILITY.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.26, 9 p.—Seven panels of listeners rated speakers on the basis of expected intelligibility score. These ratings were compared to scores obtained on standard intelligibility tests. The test results were further analyzed to determine if speakers from particular Naval Districts were more intelligible.

8596. Peters, Robert W. **COMPETING MESSAGES: THE EFFECT OF INTERFERING MESSAGES UPON THE RECEPTION OF PRIMARY MESSAGES.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.27, 11 p.—Listeners heard 2 synchronous and near-synchronous messages under instructions to respond to a designated primary message. The variables under study involved 6 types of interfering messages, and either (a) a delay of 0.30 second or (b) no delay in the onset of the primary message as compared to the onset of the interfering message. The results indicated that for the types of messages considered, listener reception is most adversely affected when the interfering message is similar to the primary message in phonetic content and temporal pattern. The delaying of the onset of the primary message relative to the onset of the interfering message, as compared to simultaneous reception of the 2

messages, reduces listener reception of the primary message.

8597. Peters, Robert W. **THE EFFECT OF ACOUSTIC ENVIRONMENT UPON SPEAKER INTELLIGIBILITY.** US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.26, 5 p.—Speakers read lists from multiple-choice intelligibility tests while simultaneously hearing one of 6 acoustic signals. The six types of interfering acoustic signals presented to the subjects were selected to represent types of material which would be in the listening environment of speakers in various military communication situations. Mean intelligibility values for the speakers reading under the different acoustic circumstances were determined from listener responses to the reading of the lists. The results of the experiment indicated that speakers were significantly more intelligible when the distractions which they were hearing while reading were either nonsense words or words similar to those being read than they were when words heard simultaneously were the same words or meaningful words unrelated to those being read.

8598. Peters, Robert W. **THE EFFECT OF HIGH-PASS AND LOW-PASS FILTERING OF SIDE-TONE UPON SPEAKER INTELLIGIBILITY.** US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.25, 4 p.—48 speakers read multiple-choice intelligibility test lists under conditions of either low-pass or high-pass filtering of side-tone. The sound pressure level of the side-tone was kept constant for all band-pass conditions. The results indicate that speaker intelligibility improves significantly when the frequencies above 600 cps are attenuated in the side-tone circuit.

8599. Peters, Robert W. **MESSAGE RECEPTION AS A FUNCTION OF THE TIME OF OCCURRENCE OF EXTRANEOUS MESSAGES.** US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.33, 25 p.—The effect of extraneous messages upon the reception of voice messages was studied relative to the time of occurrence of the two messages and the content of the extraneous message. Criterion messages were either multiple choice intelligibility test words or PB words. The extraneous message either immediately preceded or followed the primary message. The results indicated that the presence of a message either immediately preceding or following a primary message significantly interfered with reception. Extrinsic messages following primary messages were more damaging to reception than were preceding extraneous messages. The amount of interference varied depending upon the type of extraneous message.

8600. Peters, Robert W. **STUDIES IN EXTRA-MESSAGES: LISTENER IDENTIFICATION OF SPEAKER VOICES UNDER CONDITIONS OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UPON THE VOICE SIGNAL.** US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.30, 9 p.—The ability of listeners to identify a speaker by voice was studied relative to certain restrictions imposed upon the voice signal. These restrictions included: (a) high-pass, low-pass and octave-band pass filtering of the voice signal, (b) the altering of the relative sound pressure level of the voice signal, and (c) the masking of the voice signal by noise. A decrement occurred in correct

identifications of voice with increasing amounts of the signal rejected through progressive high-pass or low-pass frequency filtering. For the octave bands considered, maximum correct identification of voices occurred for the octave bands of 1200 to 2400 cps. Listener identification of voices decreased directly as the signal-to-noise-ratio of the masking noise was decreased in the range from a plus to a minus eight signal-to-noise-ratio.

8601. Rees, Maryjane Bovington. **A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF VOWELS, SOME SELECTED CONSONANTS, AND TYPE OF VOWEL INITIATION ON THE PERCEPTION OF HARSH VOICE QUALITY.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2439-2440.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8602. Shaw, Marvin E. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **SOME EFFECTS OF UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION UPON GROUP PERFORMANCE IN VARIOUS COMMUNICATION NETS.** USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-115, 7 p.—Reprinted from J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1954, 49, 547-553, (see 29: 5846).

8603. Tolhurst, Gilbert C. **THE EFFECT ON INTELLIGIBILITY SCORES OF SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING TALKING.** US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.35, 6 p.—Groups of experimental subjects read and heard 2 forms of the multiple-choice intelligibility tests. During the second test one-third of the subjects followed a special instruction to talk loudly; another third, to articulate precisely; and the remainder to talk fast. All instructions were effective in improving speaker intelligibility.

8604. Tolhurst, Gilbert C., & Black, John W. **VOCAL RESPONSES BEFORE MICROPHONES.** US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.24, 3 p.—32 experimental subjects, under the instruction to talk naturally, read phrases to an experimenter and to a microphone, both at controlled distances from the reader. The speakers altered their sound pressure level in keeping with the 8-foot and 4-foot experimental separation distances between themselves and the listener or microphone. At a single distance the speaker spoke with greater sound pressure level to a microphone than to a listener. The effect of the presence of a microphone on vocal sound pressure level was not measurable on standard intelligibility tests in quiet.

8605. Wilson, Kellogg Van Note. **INFORMATION TRANSMISSION AND OPTIMAL CODING IN NATURAL LANGUAGE MESSAGE.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1802-1803.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

(See also abstracts 8173, 8250, 8301, 8456, 8642, 8698, 8938)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

8606. Ballin, Marian Ruth. **AN EVALUATION OF ADULT GROUP GUIDANCE.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1793.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8607. Erickson, Milton H. **SELF-EXPLORATION IN THE HYPNOTIC STATE.** J. clin. exp. Hypnosis,

1955, 3, 49-57.—A classroom experiment is reported in which a medical student succeeds in recovering and assimilating a deeply repressed traumatic memory during self-exploration in the hypnotic state. The experiment serves to dramatically highlight a number of phenomena found in the theory of unconscious motivation.—(E. G. Aiken)

8608. Heiss, Robert. PSYCHODIAGNOSTIK UND PSYCHOTHERAPIE. (Psychodiagnosis and psychotherapy.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 663-677.—Psychodiagnosis by interview is markedly affected by the transactional character of the situation. Psychological tests, particularly projectives, enable a diagnosis with lesser personal involvement. Such tests enable the discovery of conditions in need of therapy, supplement the therapist's diagnosis, and provide means for the therapist to systematically check and control the course of treatment.—(E. W. Eng)

8609. Hulme, William E. (Wartburg Coll., Waverly, Iowa.) HOW TO START COUNSELING. New York: Abingdon Press, 1955. 157 p. \$2.50.—People may not want to come to a pastor for counseling and they may have to be "educated" to come. Mechanics of the program, counseling youth, what to do when people who are referred for help don't want to come, relation of preaching, calling and administrative work to counseling, the importance of spiritual development, the need for continued study, the role of the counselor's own personal adjustment, how busyness may be an escape mechanism, and when not to counsel are discussed.—(G. K. Morlan)

8610. Kerckhoff, Richard K. (Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit.) INTEREST GROUP REACTIONS TO THE PROFESSION OF MARRIAGE COUNSELING. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 179-183.—Considering marriage counseling as an emerging profession, the author presents some data concerning the reception it is achieving in the ranks of the more established professions and the ways they are reacting to it. The study is based on 120 personal interviews and responses to 360 questionnaires obtained from lawyers, social workers, clergymen, and physicians. The author concludes that in general the rejection was greatest in those areas which overlapped the functions of the older professions, but there was not a consistent and clearcut interest group reaction toward the new profession.—(S. M. Amatora)

8611. Leslie, Robert C. (Pacific Sch. Relig., Berkeley, Calif.) GROUP EXPERIENCE AND COMMUNICATION IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 108-110.—"The more perceptive an individual is of the feelings present in himself and the more honestly expressive he is in an appropriate fashion of the feelings which he recognizes, the more perceptive and understanding he becomes of those around him." The result is communication on a higher level.—(G. K. Morlan)

8612. Maas, Henry S. (U. California, Berkeley.) MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND THE SOCIAL WORKER. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 24, 72-77.—The author proposes an outline for mental health research in three areas: (1) need for mental health services; (2) operation of such services; (3) effectiveness of such services. The discussion emphasizes the social components in the research problems as the part of the research effort to which the social worker can contribute most.—(L. B. Costin)

8613. Oates, Wayne E. (Southern Baptist Theol. Sem., Louisville, Ky.) COUNSELING AND COMMUNICATION. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 103-105.—Interpersonal relationships or the social matrix are the basis of communication. Even the counselor has an authority in the community which affects his ability to communicate.—(G. K. Morlan)

8614. Rose, Arnold M. (Ed.) MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL DISORDER: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. Inc., 1955. xiv, 626 p. \$6.50.—A selection of 36 readings on topics such as social psychiatry; the social characteristics of the mentally disordered; sociological views on such marginal problems as alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, drug addiction and suicide; the social psychology of personality organization and disorganization; and, mental illness as related to sociology, psychiatric social work and to various community programs for mental health and hygiene. About one-fourth of the articles have been specifically prepared for this volume while the remainder have been published elsewhere but have been collected because of their importance to the central theme.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

8615. Srivastva, Suresh Chandra. (Lucknow U., India.) GUIDANCE, COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1955, 2 (1), 40-44.—Guidance is a unitary process; the distinction between vocational, educational and personal guidance is unimportant. The APA is quoted in defense of the position that the same person may do both vocational as well as personal counseling. A guidance center may legitimately undertake counseling; a counseling center should not undertake guidance work.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

8616. Tallent, Norman. THE RELATIONSHIP OF BEHAVIORAL CONTROL RATINGS TO INTELLIGENCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1815-1816.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

8617. Teicher, Morton I. (U. Toronto, Can.) RECENT TRENDS IN SOCIAL CASEWORK. *Hum. Organization Clearinghouse Bull.*, 1954, 3 (1), 1-6.—A major interest in research and in the significance of socio-cultural factors is seen as the two dominant trends in current social casework practice and theory. Other developments discussed include: (1) social casework in other countries; (2) relationship between casework and group work; (3) differentiation between social casework and psychotherapy; (4) place of casework in the multidisciplinary team; (5) recording; (6) casework with the aged.—(L. B. Costin)

8618. van der Horst, L. (U. Amsterdam, Holland.) MENTAL HEALTH AND RELIGION. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6 (51), 15-21.—Medical treatment and care of psychic health touch upon the moral-religious life of the patient. Distress may be caused either by organic causes or psychic conflicts arising from personal values and unresolved choices. The modern theory of neuroses makes it impossible to keep body and soul apart. "Now we must learn again that disease and healing do not only belong to the province of medicine in the strict sense of the word, but that real recovery requires a change in attitude toward life, a development in the sense of a religious conversion."—(P. E. Johnson)

(See also abstracts 8176, 8574, 8578)

Methodology, Techniques

8619. Coburn, Herbert H. AN EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON OF RELATIONSHIP-CENTERED AND PROBLEM-CENTERED COUNSELING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2123.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Wayne U.

8620. Fenn, Augustus Hall. AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MEANINGS OF UNDERSTANDING IN THE COUNSELING RELATIONSHIP. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2123-2124.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Wayne U.

8621. Kiemperer, Edith. THE SPONTANEOUS SELF-PORTRAIT IN HYPNOANALYSIS. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 28-33.—Employing Boernstein's Verbal Self-Portrait Test, the author compared the self descriptions of several patients given by them in the waking state and in hypnoanalysis. It is shown that in hypnoanalysis patients can use symbolic representations of their body as a means of bringing to the fore psychic traits, conflicts, and the unconscious forces motivating them.—(E. G. Aiken)

8622. Lamson, Warren C. (Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.) FEE CHARGING IN MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 24, 106-107.—The author reviews the present status of fee charging by various social services, the present philosophy in relation to fee charging, practical problems of setting fees, and the importance of interpretation to the community whenever fee charging becomes a clinic procedure.—(L. B. Costin)

8623. Neufeld, Irvin. EVALUATION OF "PSYCHIC" SUPERSTRUCTURE OF "SOMATIC" SYMPTOMS. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 37-42.—It is contended that the correct evaluation of coexisting "somatic" and "psychic" symptoms is a necessary condition for apt therapeutic treatment of each individual patient. Numerous fallacies which frequently lead to incorrect evaluations are enumerated. Psycho-somatic and somato-psychic symptoms are discussed from the point of view called holo-logical. Summary in Interlingua.—(L. N. Solomon)

8624. Norgarb, Brian N. PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC TESTING AND HYPNOSIS. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 44-48.—Profitable ways in which hypnotic states can be combined with modern projective testing methods are discussed with examples.—(E. G. Aiken)

8625. Thorne, Frederick C. PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINING; A SYSTEMATIC TEXTBOOK OF APPLIED INTEGRATIVE PSYCHOLOGY. Brandon, Vt.: Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1955, v, 494 p.—"The outline of this book and the plan for psychological examining offered herein are greatly different from contemporary outlines of psychological testing." Part I considers the nature, theory, process, and methods of diagnosis, designed "to discriminate and measure the factors of personality which determine socially significant behaviors." Part II attempts "to match objective factorial findings with a preconceived theoretical system...based eclectically on all available basic science knowledge." The result is "a conceptual foundation from which to approach diagnosis and therapy rationally in terms of the identification and manipulation of etiologic factors."—(H. P. David)

8626. Wheeler, Harry Everett, Jr. APPERCEPTIVE DISTORTION IN CLINICAL JUDGMENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1619.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8627. Zwerling, Israel. THE FAVORITE JOKE IN DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC INTERVIEWING. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 104-114.—"A favorite joke may serve to reveal anxiety related to a central conflict in the personality. A useful technique in diagnostic and therapeutic interviews is to ask the patient to tell his favorite joke. The joke may provide direct insight into an area of conflict otherwise obscured. It may lead lightly and naturally to a discussion of such areas of conflict."—(L. N. Solomon)

(See also abstract 8753)

Diagnosis & Evaluation

8628. Barnes, Eugene Hume. THE RELATIONSHIP OF BIASED TEST RESPONSES TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1603.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8629. Barron, Frank. (U. California, Berkeley.) THRESHOLD FOR THE PERCEPTION OF HUMAN MOVEMENT IN INKBLOTS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 33-38.—The threshold for human movement perception in inkblots was "uncorrelated with measures of intelligence, originality, and associational fluency, but... subjects who displayed considerable readiness to give human movement responses were considered by staff psychologists to be more intelligent, inventive, introspective, contemplative, and the like. The conclusion was that the human movement tendency is a stylistic variable, and that it does indeed relate, as Rorschach thought it did, to a preference for 'intrapsychic living' as opposed to interest in action, practical affairs, and 'the world outside.'"—(A. J. Bachrach)

8630. Chagnon, Maurice. UTILIZATION DE L'ÉCHELLE D'INTELLIGENCE OTTAWA-WECHSLER. (Use of the Ottawa-Wechsler Intelligence Test.) Ottawa, Can.: Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1955, 56 p.—Data needed for the interpretation of the Ottawa edition of the Wechsler (in French) are provided. In the first chapter the appropriate use of weighted scores, I.Q.'s, centile scores, and Z scores are explained for interpreting Ottawa-Wechsler scores. The relationship of age with intellectual growth and decline is explored in the second chapter, and the third chapter deals with the use of the test in vocational and educational guidance. Parallel texts in French and English are provided.—(W. Coleman)

8631. Chambers, Guinevere Strickler. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE VALIDITY OF JUDGMENTS BASED ON "BLIND" RORSCHACH RECORDS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2399-2400.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8632. Claassen, Robert. TESTS FOR THE BLIND. *Int. J. Educ. Blind*, 1954, 4, 12-15.—Brief descriptions of four performance tests which, in some form, should be useful in testing young blind children and students having additional handicaps such as deafness, speech impediments, or insufficient

acquaintance with English. The first two are especially intended to measure the student's ability in analysis and synthesis.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped*)

8633. Crannell, C. W., & Plaut, Erika. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) DRAWINGS OF A THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBJECT BY MENTAL PATIENTS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 351-354.—Using drawings of a human form to help diagnose schizophrenics has had two shortcomings: too close identification, and often knowledge beforehand which is read into the symptoms. Here the individual was asked to draw an elephant. Six drawings are presented, one by a normal college girl, the other five by four schizophrenics and one parietic. The normal is readily identifiable; the others display clinical symptoms. The authors solicit continuation of research.—(R. W. Husband)

8634. Desai, Mahesh M. (Belmont Hosp., Sutton, Surrey, Eng.) THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE WECHSLER-BELLEVUE VERBAL SCALE AND THE PROGRESSIVE MATRICES TEST. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 60.—Brief report.

8635. Ebermann, Harry. DER FARBPYRAMIDEN-TEST (PFISTER-HEISS) ALS DIAGNOSTISCHES HILFSMITTEL IN DER PSYCHIATRIE. (The Pfister-Heiss Color Pyramid Test as an aid in psychiatric diagnosis.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 29-37.—The color pyramid test is not only useful in psychiatric diagnosis but it is also preferred by subjects to other projective tests because of its fascination. With severe psychotics it is not always reliable, but at the same time the limitations of the test are not difficult to judge. The test is particularly suitable for repeated administration in studying the course of an illness, outcomes of treatment, etc. The diagnostic significance of different kinds of responses are discussed in detail.—(E. W. Eng)

8636. Fauset, Charles Edwin. CHANGES IN RESPONSES TO SELECTED TYPICAL PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS ADMINISTERED UNDER THREE SETS OF DIRECTIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1991-1992.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

8637. Gayen, A. K., & Saha, R. P. FACTORS IN THE STUDY OF PERSONALITY. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 29, 87-96.—From the Bernreuter Inventory of 125 items, a test of 30 items was selected, and given to a group of 100 individuals. This short test proved to be reliable enough to be valuable as a time saver. Factor analysis yielded about the same factors and loadings as were found by Flanagan (1935) when he used the 125-item test on a group of 305 eleventh-grade boys. A copy of the 30-item test and details of the data are given.—(H. Wunderlich)

8638. Gibby, Robert G., Stotsky, Bernard A., Harrington, Robert L., & Thomas, Richard W. RORSCHACH DETERMINANT SHIFT AMONG HALUCINATORY AND DELUSIONAL PATIENTS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 44-46.—Patients who were hallucinating showed significantly more M and less FC and Total C on the Rorschach than delusional patients. "When compared for determinant shift, the delusional patients showed more shift from free association to inquiry with significant differences for F, FY, FC, Total Y, and Total C." A conclusion was that delusional patients "tend to react to the

stimulus value of the examiner in the testing situation to a greater extent and with better control than hallucinated patients."—(A. J. Bachrach)

8639. Gilbert, Albin R. (Wheaton Coll., Norton, Mass.) DAS PROJEKTIVE "GEGEN-SATZ" VERFAHREN. (The projective "cross-examination" of personality.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 190-226.—The projective cross-examination consists of 100 sentence completions "based on differential responses to contrasting stimulus material. . . . Following Goldstein, each specific motivational disposition of an individual tends to actualize itself in the direction of a 'preferred Gestalt' . . . Taken from Lersch's catalogue of motives, each dimension is represented by two pairs of part-sentences. . . . In completing the contrasting sets the subject reveals his preferred position on the strong or the weak pole. . . ." Administration, scoring, analysis, and interpretation are illustrated and discussed. Validation studies are reported. Foreword by Lersch.—(H. P. David)

8640. Kabrick, Rodman P. PREDICTIVE VALUE OF A REVISED FORCED CHOICE FORM OF THE MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1821-1822.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8641. King, Gerald Franklin. A THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL CONSIDERATION OF THE RORSCHACH MOVEMENT RESPONSE: ITS RELATION TO THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENT'S ORIENTATION TO HIS PROBLEM. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2127.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Michigan State Coll.

8642. Kolasa, Blair John. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BILINGUALISM AND PERFORMANCE ON A LINGUISTIC TYPE INTELLIGENCE TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2396.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8643. Linden, Maurice E. TRANSFERENCE IN GERONTOLOGIC GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: STUDIES IN GERONTOLOGIC HUMAN RELATIONS IV. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 61-79.—The author challenges widely held stereotypes about older people and the prognosis of psychotherapy with the aged. He distinguishes two types of transference, (1) acceptance recognition, and (2) actual transference. Acceptance-recognition is not considered transference. The bulk of the paper is devoted to a discussion of eleven types of transference and seven subtypes found in aged patients. The prognosis for each type is mentioned; it is based on four years' experience of group psychotherapy with institutionalized "seniles."—(H. H. Strupp)

8644. Marsh, James T., Huliard, Jessamine, & Liechti, Robert. (U. Calif., Los Angeles.) A SEXUAL DEVIATION SCALE FOR THE MMPI. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 55-59.—A sexual deviation scale from the MMPI was designed to distinguish sex offenders from normals. 100 hospitalized sex offenders and 100 normal education students were given 566 MMPI items, of which 100 were found to distinguish the sex offender from the normal at a significant level. A scale based on these items was found to be discriminating between the two groups in another study.—(A. J. Bachrach)

8645. Martin, Anthony William. A CORRELATION OF AFFECTIVE STATES WITH THE USE OF COLOR

ON THE MOSAIC TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2129.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8646. Murray, David Cowan. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RORSCHACH WHITE SPACE RESPONSE IN AN EXTRATENSIVE EXPERIENCE BALANCE AS A MEASURE OF OUTWARDLY DIRECTED OPPOSITION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1811.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8647. Parsons, Edward T. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE ROSENZWEIG P-F STUDY AND TEST DURATION, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND RELIGION. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 26.—Brief report.

8648. Pickrel, Evan W. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) THE RELATIVE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF THREE METHODS OF UTILIZING SCORES FROM BIOGRAPHICAL INVENTORIES. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, AFPTRC-TR-54-73, iv, 23 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports a study of the predictive efficiency of three methods of keying items from the Biographical Inventory of the Airman Classification Battery for 4461 graduates of Air Force technical schools. Two of the methods involve grouping items in clusters of relatively high within-cluster correlations. The methods differ in that one uses a multiple regression technique and the other a unique pattern technique to predict a criterion score (final technical school grade). The third method involves keying items which are related to the criterion whether or not the items form a psychologically and statistically meaningful pattern. In general, the method using the multiple regression technique was most efficient." 38 references.—(W. F. Grether)

8649. Reeves, Margaret Pegram. AN APPLICATION OF THE SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL TO THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST MATERIAL. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2121-2122.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8650. Romano, Robert Leonard. A QUANTIFICATION OF THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROCESS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1813.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8651. Rothstein, Harvey Jones. A STUDY OF THE QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF THE WECHSLER-BELLEVUE INTELLIGENCE SCALE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1813-1814.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

8652. Sisson, Boyd D. (VA Hosp., Omaha, Neb.), & Taibles, Earl S. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY ON THE RORSCHACH TEST. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 29-31.—The organization factor on the Rorschach shows a direct relationship with intelligence. "The Z activity, at least among certain groups, seems to be related most closely with certain of the verbal functions in the intelligence concept."—(A. J. Bachrach)

8653. Thomas, Ross Reginald. INSTRUCTIONAL EFFECTS ON RORSCHACH VARIABLES IN RELATION TO SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 1816-1817.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8654. Tomkins, Silvan S., & Miner, John B. (Princeton U., N.J.) CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE

STANDARDIZATION OF THE TOMKINS-HORN PICTURE ARRANGEMENT TEST: PLATE NORMS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 199-214.—The Tomkins-Horn Picture Arrangement Test (See 27: 7208) was devised to make possible the testing of more people at a reasonable cost than other projective tests, thus obviating certain previous difficulties. In this paper 1500 noninstitutional cases were secured, and analyzed into various groups. Only 3 variables showed marked effect on score: age, education, and intelligence. Other factors not showing effects were: sex, marital status, religion, occupation, race, class, rural-urban residence, and geographical area.—(R. W. Husband)

8655. Van Metre, Dorothy Ackerman. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INKBLOT COLOR AND CERTAIN PERSONALITY TRAITS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2406.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8656. Williams, Milton Hugh, Jr. THE INFLUENCE OF VARIATIONS IN INSTRUCTIONS ON RORSCHACH REACTION TIME. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2131.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

8657. Windle, Charles. (Human Research Unit No. 3, Ft. Benning, Ga.) THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG FIVE MMPI "ANXIETY" INDICES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 61-63.—"The intercorrelations among five anxiety measures from the MMPI were determined for both test and retest of 55 undergraduate females. Three of the MMPI anxiety measures seem fairly highly interrelated, while two had relatively low intercorrelations. In all, Purcell's index, the sum of the Hs, D, and Pt scales, tended to have the largest correlations with other anxiety indices." 24 references.—(A. J. Bachrach)

8658. Yarnold, James K., & Berkeley, Marvin H. AN ANALYSIS OF THE CATTELL-LUBORSKY HUMOR TEST INTO HOMOGENEOUS SCALES. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-114, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 49, 543-546, (see 29: 5735).

(See also abstracts 8181, 8259, 8414, 8466, 8492, 8553, 8715, 8720, 8722, 8795, 8843, 8855, 8934)

Treatment Methods

8659. Abramson, Harold A. (133 E. 58, New York.) LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25): III. AS AN ADJUNCT TO PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH ELIMINATION OF FEAR OF HOMOSEXUALITY. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 127-155.—Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) provides a relatively new adjuvant in psychotherapeutic procedures. The drug is safe, effective in small doses, maintains the patient in a conscious and cooperative state, and can be repeated without addiction. The author presents a 4-hour interview (in 21 pages), showing the beginnings of reconstruction from fears of being homosexual.—(R. W. Husband)

8660. Balint, Michael. NOTES ON PARAPSYCHOLOGY AND PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL HEALING. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 31-35.—The author is skeptical regarding parapsychology and parapsychological healing. Many of the published in-

stances of parapsychological cures can be explained as transference effects.—(G. Elias)

8661. Bobis, Bernice R., Harrison, Robert M., & Traub, Leo. ACTIVITY GROUP THERAPY. *Amer. Jour. Occup. Ther.*, 1955, 9 (1), 19-21; 50.—A report on an activity group therapy project in the V.A. Hospital at Palo Alto, California. Use was made of occupational therapy as the main activity and the occupational therapist was designated as the primary group leader. Chronic psychotic patients who were found to be "seriously impaired in their ability to communicate verbally" were the treatment subjects. This procedure was found useful with all these patients and especially valuable with those who were especially handicapped in verbal expression.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

8662. Bordin, Edward S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) AMBIGUITY AS A THERAPEUTIC VARIABLE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 9-15.—"Ambiguity is a quality of the stimulus characteristics of the therapist and the therapeutic task which permits patients to vary their perceptions and responses to the therapist as a function of their personality structures."—(A. J. Bachrach)

8663. Brannon, Earl P., & Graham, Walter L. INTENSIVE INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY—A FIVE YEAR SURVEY. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 659-663.—A series of 525 cases, predominantly schizophrenics, was treated with intense deep insulin coma. Differential recovery rates among the various categories—diagnostic, sex, negro-white, age, length of illness and length of hospitalization is discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

8664. Dos Santos, João. O ÁCIDO GLUTAMICO NA TERAPEUTICA. (Glutamic acid in therapy.) *Gadernos Científicos*, 1954, 3 (3), 277-292.

8665. Dührssen, Annemarie. BERATUNG UND BEHANDLUNG IN ARZTLICHER ANALYTISCH-PSYCHOTHERAPEUTISCHER SICHT. (Counseling and treatment from a medical analytic-psychotherapeutic view.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 678-687.—Objection is raised to the distinction between "counseling" and "treatment" in discussions of qualifications for psychotherapy. The physician both "counsels" and "treats" and it is incorrect to correlate these activities with aid to the "healthy" or the "sick". Psychologists and non-medical therapists have employed these distinctions to promote their own claims to do psychotherapy. Psychotherapy must be medical because of the problems of organic and psychosomatic diagnosis, legal responsibility, and medical sensitivity to the patients needs and situation.—(E. W. Eng)

8666. Ekstein, Rudolf. THE SPIRIT OF PSYCHOANALYTIC TREATMENT. *Menninger Quart.*, 1955, 9, 1-6.—"Psychoanalysis is an attempt to help the patient to know himself, to become aware of the inner forces that guide his life, and to master those forces that are out of his conscious control.... (It) is a co-operative undertaking of patient and analyst." If the patient can be thought of as the captain of a ship sailing to an unknown goal and encountering stormy seas, the analyst might be the pilot who temporarily accompanies the captain on the bridge of his ship.—(W. A. Varvel)

8667. Erikson, Erik H. DAS TRAUMMUSTER DER PSYCHOANALYSE. (The dream specimen of

psychoanalysis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 561-604.—German translation of (see 28: 7193).

8668. Faris, Mildred T. (The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) CASEWORK WITH RELATIVES. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 24, 108-112.—The author describes the basic philosophy of social work at the Menninger Clinic and ways in which this philosophy is put into casework practice with relatives of mentally ill patients. This casework with relatives is seen as an integral part of the patient's treatment. The second part of the article is a summary of group discussion of the author's initial presentation made at an AAPSW workshop.—(L. B. Costin)

8669. Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda. CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF INTUITIVE PROCESSES OF THE PSYCHOANALYST. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 82-88.—Intuitive processes are essentially the same as other thinking processes. The working of intuitive processes in the analyst treating schizophrenics is a function of the analyst's countertransference and his clear awareness of the realistic and transferred elements in the Dr.-patient relationship. Severe anxiety in the analyst and his defenses against it, constitute a serious source of interference, mild anxiety a potential source of stimulation of the successful operation of the analyst's intuitive processes and their therapeutic validity.—(D. Prager)

8670. Herminghaus, Earl George. THE EFFECT OF BIBLIOTHERAPY ON THE ATTITUDES AND PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF A GROUP OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1641.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

8671. Hochheimer, Wolfgang. ZUR DEKUSSION VON ABGRENZUNGSFRAGEN ZWISCHEN PSYCHOTHERAPIE UND IHREN NACHBARGEBIETEN. (On questions of definition relating to psychotherapy and adjacent fields.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 641-662.—Thorough scrutiny of "psychological counseling" and "psychotherapeutic treatment" fail to reveal any clear-cut differences. From Freud's views in "The Problem of Lay Analysis," today's professional psychologist is better equipped for the practice of psychotherapy, in terms of background preparation, than is the physician. In view of the steady growth of professional practice by psychologists, physicians must decide whether they are going to fight for sole treatment rights or work with psychologists. Brief discussion of the problem of school psychologists doing psychotherapy and the need for psychotherapeutically trained teachers.—(E. W. Eng)

8672. Hulse, Wilfred C. (Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.) TRANSFERENCE, CATHARSIS, INSIGHT AND REALITY TESTING DURING CONCOMITANT INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 45-53.—This report describes the concomitant use of individual and group psychotherapy with six groups comprising about 40 adult patients; 20 of these patients received the combined treatment. Clinical impressions which are evaluated in terms of the four criteria mentioned in the title point to a mutually beneficial influence of the combined treatment method which is considered superior to either individual or group psychotherapy alone.—(H. H. Strupp)

8673. Kemper, Werner. DIE "ABSTINENZREGEL" IN DER PSYCHOANALYSE. (The "rule of absti-

nence" in psychoanalysis.) *Psyche*, Heidelberg, 1955, 6, 636-640.—Both the analyst and his patient must be able to accept abstinence. The patient has to do without the analyst's gratification of his sexual, love, or other wishes; the analyst must be able to abstain from tendencies to help the patient more directly. The analyst is put in an especially difficult position because the openness of his "free-floating attention" makes him particularly vulnerable to the impact of libidinal or aggressive transference expressions of the patient. The renunciations of the analyst, year in and year out, can, if unconsidered by him, result in unconscious feelings of revenge toward the patient.—(E. W. Eng)

8674. Kretschmer, Ernst. VORWORT ZU DER ARBEIT VON E. B. STRASS, LONDON: ORTHOPÄDIE DER PERSONLICHKEIT. (Foreword to the paper of E. B. Strauss, London: "Orthopedics of personality.") *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 1.—Introduction to paper by Strauss on the use of endocrines and drugs in psychotherapy, particularly with adolescents. The new use of these approaches is more controlled than formerly, being applied to groups of persons well defined, constitutionally, psychiatrically, and biochemically. Endocrine extracts and other drugs are useful for loosening the bases of neurotic formations in adolescents so that psychotherapy is feasible. Minimal doses of insulin, as well as ACTH and thyroïdin, have proved useful preliminary to psychotherapy.—(E. W. Eng)

8675. Lesser, Walter. THE TEAM CONCEPT—A DYNAMIC FACTOR IN TREATMENT. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 24, 119-126.—"This paper presents some of the basic principles of the team dynamic in treatment... Consideration is given to an analysis of team relationships and how they are used by three disciplines in furthering treatment objectives."—(L. B. Costin)

8676. Mikulich, Walter H. (Albert Einstein Med. Cent., Philadelphia, Pa.) SOME ASPECTS OF A FILM PROGRAM ADJUNCTIVE TO TOTAL PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 24, 97-104.—This is a preliminary description of a psychiatric film program utilized directly with patients in an army hospital by the ward military psychiatric social worker as an adjunct to psychiatric treatment. Aspects of the program discussed are (1) goals; (2) role of the social worker; (3) content of patients' discussion of films; (4) examples of group discussion; and (5) case examples of use made of the program by individual patients.—(L. B. Costin)

8677. Mishler, Elliot G. THE NURSING SERVICE AND THE AIMS OF A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL: ORIENTATIONS OF WARD PERSONNEL TO THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 664-672.—Starting with the premise that the effectiveness of a hospital program is dependent upon the commitment of ward personnel to their institution's goals, this paper presents the preliminary findings of an intensive study of the motivations of ward staffs of 2 state psychiatric hospitals.—(N. H. Pronko)

8678. Nunnally, Jum C. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF HYPOTHESES ABOUT THE PROCESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 17-20.—A "Q-method treatment of samples of im-

portant behaviors in therapy" allows for convenient recording and analysis of therapists' observations in therapy. The purpose of the method is to provide operational hypotheses about the process of psychotherapy.—(A. J. Bachrach)

8679. Orgel, Samuel Z., et al. CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM ON GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY: A PROBLEM OF ORAL AGGRESSION EXPERIENCED IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1955, 4, 32-58.—Therapy with a group of 5 hospitalized patients was presented at Hillside Hospital on April 25, 1954, with brief histories of each member. The background and exchanges of a particularly fruitful session are described.—(C. T. Bever)

8680. Roth, Nathan. THE AIM OF PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1955, 9, 8-17.—"... The goal of psychoanalytic treatment... is the achievement by the patient of a durable state of happiness insofar as reality permits, and this happiness is to be attained through having the greatest possible degree of freedom in, and the largest possible amount of energy available for, the constructive use of the patient's talents and abilities, particularly in their highly individualistic features."—(L. N. Solomon)

8681. Schneck, Jerome M. HYPNOSIS-DEATH AND HYPNOSIS-REBIRTH CONCEPTS IN RELATION TO HYPNOSIS THEORY. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 40-43.—The author relates hypnosis-death and rebirth processes with many other phenomena in general hypnosis theory and concludes: "The unconscious identification of the hypnotic state with processes relating to death and rebirth may be involved far more frequently than realized with widespread belief regarding alleged remarkable beneficial effects of the hypnotic state and procedure which incorporates simple, authoritative suggestion."—(E. G. Aiken)

8682. Strauss, E. B. DIE BEHANDLUNG UNZUGÄNGLICHER PERSONLICHKEITSTYPEN BEI JUGENDLICHEN. (The treatment of inadequate personality types among adolescents.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 2-10.—Study of the effects of dehydroisandrosterone (diandron) on a group of male schizoids with deficient 17-ketosteroid secretion, particularly in the beta component. Continued use of the drug resulted in increased self-confidence, aggressiveness, and accessibility to psychotherapy. Simultaneously the 17-ketosteroid secretion, including the beta component, returned to normal. Use of the drug is contraindicated where antisocial trends are present. The writer suggests that the drug facilitates "growth" in the psychosomatically "immature".—(E. W. Eng)

8683. Strupp, Hans H. AN OBJECTIVE COMPARISON OF ROGERIAN AND PSYCHOANALYTIC TECHNIQUES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 1-7.—Pronounced differences were found in a comparison of Rogerian and psychoanalytically oriented therapists. Rogerians showed a "strong predilection for reflective responses, with a concomitant lack of responses in all other categories" while psychoanalytically oriented therapists use a variety of techniques, preferring exploration but also using "passive acceptance, structuring, interpretation, and possibly reassurance" among others. The psychoanalytically oriented therapists and the Rogerians were all psychologists. It was found

that the psychoanalytically oriented group was closer to psychiatrists and social workers in their orientation. The Rogerian preference for reflection in therapy declined with experience.—(A. J. Bachrach)

8684. Skalit-Pemow, Alberta B. THE "INTUITIVE PROCESS" AND ITS RELATION TO WORK WITH SCHIZOPHRENICS. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 7-18.—The intuitive process differs from other thinking in that it erupts into consciousness in a ready-to-use form. The intuitive process depends on the rapidity of connections and availability of channels of communication, and on the capacity to use visual images. The resistance of the therapist in respect to entering the dream state of the schizophrenic inhibits the therapist's intuitive thinking. The dream is the laboratory for the intuitive process.—(D. Prager)

8685. Turner, William J. A STUDY OF ISONIAZID AS AN ADJUNCT TO PSYCHOTHERAPY. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 698.—One half of a group of 18 psychiatric patients was administered isoniazid for 8 weeks, then placebo for 8 weeks while order of medication was reversed for the other half. While results with this drug are "too slight and evanescent and unpredictable" it is felt that the drug may be "useful as an adjunct in the psychotherapy of orally inhibited individuals."—(N. H. Pronko)

8686. Wolff, D. DISKUSSIONSBEMERKUNGEN ZU DEM AUFSATZ VON D. MÜLLER-HEGEMANN "BEMERKUNGEN ZUR NARKOANALYSE". (Discussion of the article "Remarks on Narco-analysis" by D. Müller-Hegemann.) Müller-Hegemann, D. Antwort auf die Diskussionsbemerkung von D. Wolff. (Answer to the discussion by D. Wolff). *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 247-249.—Müller-Hegemann's argument against the assumption of the unconscious and of archetypes (see 28: 7812) is questioned. The drugs employed in narcoanalysis affect the total personality, not only fragments as the cerebral cortex, consciousness, etc. Therefore, the relative lack of unconscious material in narcoanalysis is not cogent. Also the assumption of "the total clarity of consciousness" as essential in psychotherapeutic success allows individual interpretations of reality by the psychotherapist. Müller-Hegemann answers this discussion agreeing to the unity of psychic functioning, re-emphasizing the predominance of consciousness and attacking further depth-psychologies. He asserts the scientific objectivity of psychotherapists.—(C. T. Bever)

8687. Zeise, Ludwig. ÜBER BERATUNG UND BEHANDLUNG AUS PSYCHOLOGISCHER SICHT. (A psychological view of counseling and treatment.) *Psyche*, Heidelberg, 1955, 8, 697-704.—Psychology is currently moving from diagnosis into active practice, and coming into close touch with analytical psychology. This shift requires a change of orientation in the direction of human potentials and individual possibilities that forms a definite contrast to earlier emphases on the past and the determinate. The new psychagogic tasks of the psychologist are prophylaxis against the destructive influences of civilization, preservation of psychic health through enhanced development of individual potentialities, and help towards overcoming the isolation of present day men in urban mass living.—(E. W. Eng)

8688. Zulliger, Hans. "KLEINE PSYCHOTHERAPIE" AN HAND EINES TAFELN-Z-TESTES. ("Miniature" psychotherapy by means of a Z-Test.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 11-18.—A 44 year old chemist, dissatisfied in his profession, wanted to be given the Z-test, a 3-plate inkblot test, as a basis for vocational counseling. Circumstances made this feasible, and the findings suggested photography as a hobby for the gratification of latent artistic interests. This and other comments led to a lasting favorable therapeutic outcome. However only unremitting diligence in the use of a particular form interpretation test enables the use of test responses in psychological counseling.—(E. W. Eng)

(See also abstracts 8170, 8220, 8568, 8700, 8739, 8767, 8782, 8785, 8800, 8812, 8816, 8821, 8906, 8986, 9050)

Child Guidance

8689. Goldin, George J. (Kenosha (Wis.) County Schs.) SELF-REFERRAL OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 22-24.—"Many children of elementary school age have some awareness of their own emotional problems.... Given professional people who are accepting and non-judgmental in their attitudes and a number of children will be only too eager to come to them for help." The professionals may be regular school personnel with some understanding of the psychodynamics of child behavior, enabling them to deal with the less serious emotional problems. Three cases handled by a school psychiatric social worker are described briefly.—(W. Coleman)

8690. Stouffer, George A. W., Jr., & Owens, Jennie. BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN AS IDENTIFIED BY TODAY'S TEACHERS AND COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY E. K. WICKMAN. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 321-331.—By means of a questionnaire teachers were asked to indicate the specific behavior in children that they considered undesirable or objectionable as was done by Wickman 25 years ago. While teachers today are more aware of behavior which is indicative of social and emotional maladjustment than was the case in the earlier study, it is still true that teachers are most concerned about the aggressive, disturbing, disobedient child who interferes with the smooth running of classroom machinery.—(M. Murphy)

Vocational Guidance

8691. Chothia, F. S. RESEARCH PROBLEMS IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1955, 2 (1), 12-13.—Suggestions for research in India, the most favored area being that of test construction (all types). Secondly, knowledge about individual psychology is greatly needed (are certain castes more intelligent than others, what is the stability of children's interests). Research on occupational information and the interview, also follow-up studies, are much needed.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

8692. Mehta, H. P. (Parsi Panchayet Trust, Bombay.) THE NATURE OF OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT. *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, Bombay, 1955, 2 (1), 35-39.—The objective as well as subjective attributes of adjustment are considered; global or clinical aspects of adjustment as well as the person's self-concept

need to be noted, which means that attention should be paid to the needs of the individual in his occupational world. Research is needed in this area of "demands" which means a shift away from the "aptitude" approach to vocational guidance.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

6693. Mehta, Perin H. (Parai Panchayet Trust, Bombay.) THE ASSESSMENT OF INTERESTS. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2 (1), 21-23.—Despite their presumed interrelationship, the vocational counselor must treat interests and abilities as separate entities. "Interest" in the vocational guidance literature has been used in four ways: expressed interest, manifest interest, tested interest (objective tests such as the Michigan Vocability Profile), inventory interests. The article concludes with brief summaries of the rationales of the Strong and Kuder. It is hoped that guidance workers in India will follow the USA lead in this area.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

6694. Pareek, Udai. (Central Inst. Educ., Delhi, India.) EVALUATION OF GUIDANCE PROGRAMS. *J. voc. educ. Guid., Bombay*, 1955, 2 (1), 14-20.—Despite the need for the expansion of guidance services in India, their evaluation ("scientific validity as well as practical utility") should not be ignored. Previous USA studies are mentioned but are regarded as inadequate. The author presents a summary classification of criteria to be employed and indicates general methods to be used drawing heavily on reports by Froehlich in USA. The greatest difficulty is with control groups.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

6695. Rosenberg, Morris. OCCUPATIONAL VALUES AND OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1634-1635.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

6696. Biddle, W. Earl. (Philadelphia (Pa.) State Hosp.) THE INTEGRATION OF RELIGION AND PSYCHIATRY. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 6 (51), 34-41.—Emotions are treated by religion and psychiatry, and there is more common ground between them than is often conceded. "Despite apparent conflict and misunderstanding there can be no fundamental incompatibility between true psychiatry and true religion" (34). The basic tenets of an ethical religion such as Christianity are sound principles of mental hygiene, learning to live with oneself and others while adapting to the dilemmas and demands of life. Psychiatric treatment aims to recover faith when it is shattered and religion seeks to help man in the realization of his goals.—(P. E. Johnson)

6697. Doi, L. Takeo. SOME ASPECTS OF JAPANESE PSYCHIATRY. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 691-695.—The prevailing academic atmosphere in Japanese psychiatry is first introduced, after which a description of the evolution of mental hygiene and the unsuccessful movement of Japanese psychoanalysis is considered. The paper concludes with a consideration of the difficulty of studying Japanese culture and its relation to its psychiatry.—(N. H. Pronko)

6698. Ewell, Albert Hunter, Jr. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RIGIDITY OF MORAL VALUES AND THE SEVERITY OF FUNCTIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ILLNESS: A STUDY WITH WAR VETERANS OF ONE RELIGIOUS GROUP. *Dissertation*

Abstr., 1954, 14, 2392-2393.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

6699. Frumkin, Robert M. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) MARITAL STATUS AND MENTAL ILLNESS. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1953, 39, 237-239.—The study is based on data from the 1950 census and Ohio Department of Public Welfare. It includes all male first admissions to Ohio State Mental Hospital in 1949. The author concludes that marital status, as a social factor, is significantly related to the incidence of mental illness and the types of mental illness a person may acquire. He suggests the next step be a clinical study of the individual, relative to his marital status.—(S. M. Amatore)

6700. Hyde, Robert W. (Boston Psychopathic Hosp., Mass.) EXPERIENCING THE PATIENT'S DAY: A MANUAL FOR PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PERSONNEL. New York: G. P. Putnam, 1955. viii, 214 p. \$2.60.—Intended as an orientation for psychiatric aides, this manual consists of selected transcribed group discussions between attendants, Dr. Hyde, and other hospital staff members. The focus is "upon aspects of the patient's life within the hospital," varied examinations and treatments, diagnostic symptoms and ward problems, patient-personnel interaction, and nursing education. Understanding personal feelings and reactions to patient behavior is stressed.—(H. P. David)

6701. Jacob, Egbert Gertly. SOME FACTORS IN THE SOCIAL ETIOLOGY OF MENTAL DISORDERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2426.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

6702. Kanzer, Mark. GOGOL: A STUDY ON WIT AND PARANOIA. *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 110-125.—The interplay between a paranoid individual and a discontented social group is traced in the career of Gogol. Repressed individual and political forces found outlets in common symbols which permitted each to find representation and discharge thru the other. Freud's description of wit work is amended. The multidetermination of symbols may lead to unconscious misinterpretation of audience approval, so that serious impairment of reality testing results. Even in psychosis, however, the disavowed individual may truly represent the real wishes and future trends developing within the general population. 30 references.—(D. Prager)

6703. Kruger, Alice Kastenbaum. DIRECT AND SUBSTITUTIVE MODES OF TENSION-REDUCTION IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENTAL LEVEL: AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS BY MEANS OF THE RORSCHACH TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1806-1807.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Clark U.

6704. Mednick, Sarnoff Andrei. DISTORTIONS IN THE GRADIENT OF STIMULUS GENERALIZATION RELATED TO CORTICAL BRAIN DAMAGE AND SCHIZOPHRENIA. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1810.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

6705. Mellett, Thomas Paul. RECALL OF TASKS AND EXPRESSED SELF-ACCEPTANCE AMONG PATIENT GROUPS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2402.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

6706. Murphy, Carol. RELIGION AND MENTAL ILLNESS. Wallingford, Pa.: Pendle Hill, 1955. 31

p. 35¢.—Mental illness is a protective device from the failure of love. The hospital chaplain needs to convey a deep respect and love for the individual. All rituals, theologies and church activities must be evaluated according to their helpfulness. The healing relationship relies on understanding, participation, and thinking with a person rather than for or about him.—(G. K. Morlan)

8707. Noce, Robert H. (Modesto (Calif.) State Hosp.), Williams, David B., & Rapaport, Walter. RESERPINE (SERPASIL) IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED; A PRELIMINARY REPORT. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1954, 156, 821-824.—A report on the administration of reserpine (Serpasil) to 74 mentally ill and 15 mentally retarded patients for periods ranging up to seven months. From the authors' experience, they believe that about 80% of psychiatric patients show improvement attributable to the alkaloid. Remissions have been produced in 20 of the mentally ill patients and 3 have been released. Response in four of the mentally retarded patients has been so encouraging that study in that area is being expanded.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8708. Ødegård, Ørnulv. THE INCIDENCE OF MENTAL DISEASES IN NORWAY DURING WORLD WAR II. *Acta psychiat. Scand.*, 1954, 29, 333-354.—First admissions from psychoses decreased. There was a real decrease in morbidity. The net result of the German occupation of Norway was a gain in mental health, as far as this can be measured by admission statistics.—(D. Prager)

8709. Pearson, John Sumner. PSYCHOMETRIC CORRELATES OF EMOTIONAL IMMATURITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2129-2130.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8710. Riesman, David. THE CASE OF HAROLD ACKLEY. *Menninger Quart.*, 1955, 9, 21-30.—This is an adaptation of an article published in the *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 1955, 19, 1-8, entitled "A Career Drama in a Middle-Aged Farmer." (See 29: 7551.)—(W. A. Varvel)

8711. Ruderman, Victor. A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDE CHANGE AND POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2396-2397.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U.

8712. Schreber, Daniel Paul. MEMOIRS OF MY NERVOUS ILLNESS. Translated, edited, with introduction, notes and discussion by Ida Macalpine and Richard A. Hunter. Cambridge, Mass.: Robert Bentley, Inc., 1955. 416 p. \$10.00.—This is the first English translation of "Denkwürdigkeiten eines Nervenkranken," Judge Schreber's autobiography, originally published in 1903. "So manifold were the symptoms he displayed at one time or another that almost the whole symptomatology of the entire field of psychiatric abnormality is described." Schreber's grounds for judicial appeal, 3 extensive expert reports, and the Court's judgment are appended. The translators have added an introductory commentary, explanatory notes, and a previously published discussion of Freud's interpretation of the Schreber material (See 28: 4584). 117 references.—(H. P. David)

8713. Wishner, Julius. THE CONCEPT OF EFFICIENCY IN PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH AND IN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1955, 62, 69-80.—"The main purpose of this paper was to outline a descriptive conception of psychological health and psychopathology, conceived as a continuum. It was proposed that this continuum be defined in terms of the comparative efficiency in meeting task requirements." An attempt is made to objectively specify task requirements and the concept of efficiency is related to some of the data on anxiety conditioning, motivation, and ego functions. No general applications to everyday life situations are attempted, except to indicate that the present proposal does not appear to violate current inferences from clinical observation. 24 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

8714. Zeitlin, Lawrence Richard. A RESPONSE ORIENTED ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTS OF AUTISM AND PERCEPTUAL SENSITIZATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2416-2417.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

(See also abstract 8614)

Mental Deficiency

8715. Berko, Martin J. (Inst. Logopedics, Topeka, Kan.) A NOTE ON 'PSYCHOMETRIC SCATTER' AS A FACTOR IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF EXOGENOUS AND ENDOGENOUS MENTAL DEFICIENCY. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16 (1), 20.—The scatter scores, "number of items missed between the last consecutive (Stanford Binet) items passed and the upper limit of each child's total performance range," of 46 "aphasic" subjects and an equated group of "mental retardates showing no clear-cut signs of brain injury" were found to be statistically significantly different for the two groups. The successful performances also of the brain-injured group showed the greater scatter.—(T. E. Newland)

8716. Delp, Harold A. (Vineland Train. Sch., N. J.) HOW CAN WE HELP HIM? *Scouting*, 1954, 42 (6), 10-11; 20.—A psychologist discusses the advantages of scouting for the training of mentally retarded boys, how the Scout leader may recognize retardation in his group, and some of the major problems to be overcome in integrating these boys in the group.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8717. Heiser, Karl F. OUR BACKWARD CHILDREN. New York: Norton, 1955. 240 p. \$3.75.—The purpose of this book is "to give the parents of the handicapped child, and the specialist practitioner certain points of view and some elementary information which may ease the burden of the child and his parents and may help the specialist to serve such parents more efficiently and humanely." The intelligence deficiency of the mentally defective is a symptom of pathology, organic or psychological. The author describes conditions, possibilities, and management of feebleminded children in a non-technical manner.—(C. M. Louttit)

8718. Kobayashi, T., Ishibashi, Y., Fujimori, B., Honma, I., & Shiraiwa, T. (Keto U. Sch. Med., Tokyo, Japan.) ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON THE CHILDREN OF LOW INTELLIGENCE. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 197-198.—Abstract.

8719. Koskoff, Gertrude. PRISON FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES? *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 23-28.—Facts, both psychiatric and legal, are reviewed on this problem by a representative of the House of Representatives, State of Connecticut. A plea is made for new laws which permit transfer of the defective from prisons to more appropriate institutions.—(L. A. Pennington)

8720. Newman, J. Robert. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) & Loos, Frank M. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VERBAL AND PERFORMANCE IQ'S WITH MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN ON THE WECHSLER INTELLIGENCE SCALE FOR CHILDREN. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 16.—Brief report.

8721. O'Connor, N., & Claridge, G. S. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) THE EFFECT OF GOAL-SETTING AND ENCOURAGEMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF IMBECILE MEN. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 7, 37-45.—Three matched groups of imbecile men were asked to carry out a simple task over a period of nine trials under different motivating conditions—control, goal with encouragement, and goal with indifference. "...encouragement had a significant effect on the performance of subjects working under goal conditions, but that goal conditions without encouragement did not significantly improve performance over control conditions."—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

8722. Rosenblum, Sidney, Keller, James E. (Wayne County (Mich.) Training Sch.), & Papania, Ned. DAVIS-EELLS ("CULTURE-FAIR") TEST PERFORMANCE OF LOWER-CLASS RETARDED CHILDREN. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 51-54.—The Davis-Eells Test was administered to a group of 30 boys of lower class origin with a mean initial IQ of 67.57. This is described as a "culture-fair" test of intelligence which is free of reading requirements, drawing its problems "entirely from experiences common to all or nearly all children who are tested." In this study it was found that the Davis-Eells Test does not "tend to reveal a 'hidden intellectual potential'—by virtue of their elimination of culturally unfair items—not tapped by other intelligence tests presumed to be culturally biased." The other intelligence tests were the Binet, the WISC, and the California Test of Mental Maturity.—(A. J. Bachrach)

8723. Sharpe, D. S. (Botleys Park Hosp., Chertsey, Eng.) PRIMIDONE IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY PRACTICE. *Brit. med. J.*, 1954, 4888, 627-629.—A report of a trial of the drug Primidone with 38 mental defective epileptics at Botleys Park Hospital. Results showed improvement in 36.8% of those with grand mal epilepsy and in 5.3% fits were abolished. Six cases of petit mal showed very poor results, clinically and in EEG. Dosage used varied from 0.5 to 2 g. daily according to age. Toxic symptoms were few, mainly drowsiness and some ataxia. In use with children, it was found that behavior deteriorated. Improvement in IQ is not thought to be due primarily to the action of primidone on cerebral intellectual functioning.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.)

8724. Stacey, Chalmers L. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) WORRIES OF SUBNORMAL ADOLESCENT GIRLS. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 184-188.—A 50-item, sometimes-often-never worry inventory was administered to 79 girls (Binet L. IQ's of 50 to 79, CA's of 15 through 17). Categories of family and school items

were marked "sometimes" or "often" by 80% and 77% respectively; personal health and well being, by 39%; and punishment, by 26%. Other categories (personal adequacy, social adequacy, economic, and imaginary or unreasonable) ranged from 66% to 53%.—(T. E. Newland)

8725. Stevenson, Harold W., & Iscoe, Ira. (U. Texas, Austin.) TRANSPOSITION IN THE FEEBLE-MINDED. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1955, 49, 11-15.—Adults with an average MA of seven years were trained in a transposition study. Found that learning was slower in this group than with normal children approximately seven years old. The amount of transposition in the feeble-minded group was significantly above chance. "No decrease in transposition was found on the first test trials with increasing separation of training and test stimuli, but an inverse relationship was found for learning scores on the test trials and for consistency of correct test response." The discussion of these results and those obtained with children is in terms of the experimental design as the cause of the obtained differences.—(J. Arbit)

8726. Straszula, Millicent. (1879 E. 29th St., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.) SPEECH PROBLEMS OF THE MONGOLOID CHILD. *Quart. Rev. Pediat.*, 1953, 8, 268-273.—A report on 40 mongoloid children given speech therapy in an out-patient clinic and the observations and results made and obtained. The writer believes that the total benefits which can be derived from speech, play, and group therapy appear to be encouraging. Language development is slow and not as abstract or complex as in the nonhandicapped child of comparable age, but may be due to other factors as well as to their limited mental ability. Speech is often developed in the mongoloid child at about the same rate as in children with mental retardation stemming from other causes.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.)

(See also abstract 8752)

Behavior Problems

8727. Ahlenstiel, Heinz. ÜBER NIEDERE, SCHWENKBAR-PROJEKTIVE HALLUZINATIONEN. (On mild, mobile, projective hallucinations.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 294-299.—A group of mild hallucinations is delineated which is characterized by projection, mobility in space, persistence after closing of eyes, and positive Emmert effect. Geometric forms, stylized patterns, or minute landscapes constitute their content. The pictures are often brilliant and colorful, but flat and inactive. When more severe, restlessness and easy mutability characterize the visions as in hypnagogic, febrile, toxic, and ophthalmopathic processes. The hallucinations are not endowed with acoustic or tactile qualities and in occidentals of average education, they are evaluated realistically. Russian summary. 54 references.—(C. T. Bever)

8728. Allen, Clifford. THE PROBLEMS OF HOMOSEXUALITY. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6 (1), 40-42.

8729. Bergler, Edmund. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HOMOSEXUALS. *Samkka*, 1954, 8, 205-209.—Every homosexual is neurotic. Every longstanding homosexual relationship is characterized by constant reproaches and jealous scenes. The personality of the homosexual is filled

with masochistic injustices, real and fancied. The homosexual is severely traumatized in weaning and, although he identifies breast and penis, he must disassociate himself from the frustrating woman. Homosexuality is a curable illness.—(D. Prager)

8730. Brooks, William; Deutsch, Lawrence, & Dickes, Robert. THE USE OF CHLORPROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF BARBITURATE ADDICTION WITH ACUTE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 696-698.—A barbiturate addict with an acute withdrawal syndrome was successfully treated with Thorazine. It is felt that this drug warrants further consideration in the treatment of drug addiction.—(N. H. Pronko)

8731. Carriere, R. NOCHMAL SCHMERZHEILUNG DURCH SCHOCKBEHANDLUNG. (Analgesia through shock therapy.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1954, 6, 335-339.—Referring to a previous report (see 29: 2676), a second case of a patient suffering with severe pain is presented. This was diagnosed as thalamic in origin and considered the cause of a severe suicidal attempt. Shock therapy brought complete relief. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

8732. Davids, Anthony. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) ALIENATION, SOCIAL APPERCEPTION, AND EGO STRUCTURE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 21-27.—"Alienation" is a syndrome composed of five interrelated dispositions: egocentricity, distrust, pessimism, anxiety, and resentment. Alienated individuals are "lone wolves," distrusting their fellow men and apprehensive and gloomy about their own future. They tend to apperceive others in their social environment as being more alienated than they actually are, yet less alienated than themselves. It was also found that the alienated person has a "weak ego structure as estimated by experienced clinical judgment."—(A. J. Bachrach)

8733. Einhorn, Harold Lee. VERBAL PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF THE ANXIETY-PRODUCING VALUE OF STIMULI. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1804.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8734. Faergeman, Poul M. FANTASIES OF MENTRUSTATION IN MEN. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1955, 24, 1-19.—"Psychoanalytic experience has taught us that when a man bleeds, —in dreams and in fantasies, or actually from his nose or anus, or from a wound—he is unconsciously suffering castration... It is conceivable that bleeding for a man is always unconsciously experienced as meaning both castration and one or more of the various ways of genital bleeding as a woman." 34 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

8735. Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. Committee on cooperation with governmental (Federal) agencies. (3617 W. 6th Ave., Topeka, Kan.) REPORT ON HOMOSEXUALITY WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THIS PROBLEM IN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES. *Group Advanc. Psychiat. Rep.*, 1955, No. 30, 7 p.—"It is our purpose... to define and describe homosexual behavior and homosexuality from a medical and social point of view in accordance with accepted scientific principles." Discusses the history, definition, etiology and treatment of homosexuality and its appearance in military and other federal agencies. 59-item bibliography.—(H. D. Arblman)

8736. Hall, Calvin S. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) FREUD'S CONCEPT OF ANXIETY. *Panor. Psychol.*, 1955, 6 (52), 43-48.—Anxiety according to Freud is a painful emotional experience produced by excitation of the internal organs. Three types of anxiety are: (1) reality anxiety resulting from perception of danger in the external world; (2) neurotic anxiety aroused by perception of danger from the instincts; and (3) moral anxiety as feelings of guilt or shame aroused by perception of danger from the conscience. It is one of the ironies of life that the virtuous person experiences more shame than the unvirtuous. Guilt feelings are what the idealistic person pays for instinctual renunciation.—(P. E. Johnson)

8737. Levinson, Harry. CONSULTATION CLINIC FOR ALCOHOLISM. *Menninger Quart.*, 1955, 9, 14-20.—Consolidated Edison Co. of New York carried on, from 1948 through 1951, a program for detecting and treating problem drinking in its own medical department. In February, 1952, it joined with University Hospital in opening a consultation clinic for alcoholism. More recently, other companies have begun to participate in the program. Problem drinkers are placed by their companies on a meaningful probation after an initial warning. But the clinic is not an extension of the companies even though it is supported by them; case data remain confidential.—(W. A. Varvel)

8738. Leyton, Nevil. (Migraine Clinic, Putney Health Centre, London, Eng.) MIGRAINE AND PERIODIC HEADACHE: A MODERN APPROACH TO SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. (2d ed.) Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1954. xii, 128 p. \$2.50.—The volume's 9 chapters, bringing up to date the 1st (1952) edition, describe the author's clinical experiences in diagnosing and treating (via drugs including hormones) the several types of migraine in over 2,000 patients. The condition is viewed etiologically in terms, first, of an "organic diathesis" and, second, of an associated "trigger mechanism" which may include psychological factors. The book is written to serve as a guide for those working with migraine patients. 35 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

8739. Martin, Barclay, & Kubly, Delores. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF ENURESIS BY A CONDITIONED RESPONSE METHOD. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 71-73.—A conditioning apparatus consisting of "two wire mesh 'foil pads' separated by a piece of cloth" is used to condition the child who is enuretic against enuresis. "When the circuit between the foil pads is completed as a result of urination, a buzzer sounds and the child is awakened. In terms of conditioning theory, bladder tension is the conditioned stimulus, the buzzer is the unconditioned stimulus, and waking up is the response that is to be associated with bladder tension." A questionnaire following conditioning of 113 children indicated that this method was relatively successful in 74% of the cases. "Girls were found to have enuresis less frequently, and to be somewhat more easily cured when they did have it."—(A. J. Bachrach)

8740. Masciocchi, A. ASSOCIAZIONE DEGLI ANTIISTAMINICI DI SINTESI AL TETRAETILTIURAMDISULFURO NELLA TERAPIA DI CONDIZIONAMENTO DELL'ALCOOLISMO. (Association

of antihistaminic drugs to antabuse in the treatment of alcoholism.) *Neurone*, 1954, 2, 163-176.—The reaction of certain alcoholics to antabuse can be dangerous especially in terms of cardiovascular crises after ingestion of alcohol. Experimental study with the use of E.E.G., E.K.G. and the study of pulse variations, shows marked attenuation of cardiovascular consequences, when antabuse is associated with antihistamine. The author states that the difficulties obtaining in the antabuse treatment could be due to histaminic substances besides acetaldehyde. 23-item bibliography. English and French summaries.—(A. Manoli)

8741. Pillay, A. P. COMMON SENSE THERAPY OF MALE SEX DISORDERS. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1952, 6 (1), 15-20.

8742. Reich, Annie. NARCISSISTIC OBJECT CHOICE IN WOMEN. In Lorand, S., The yearbook of psychoanalysis, Vol. 10, (see 29: 8169), 128-147.—A basic study of origins and important kinds of narcissism in women. Narcissism exists "(1) When body cathexis predominates and the own body is treated like a love object. (2) When a fixation has occurred on a level on which the differentiation between ego and object is very diffuse, and primary identifications prevail instead of object love. (3) When infantile ideas of, or longing for, omnipotence were either not outgrown or regressively revived, and problems of regulation of self-esteem are predominant." These conditions are the result of narcissistic injury in development and lead, under different conditions to idealization, "as if" identifications, masochism, and sudden aggression with loss of self-esteem in relation to an ego ideal that is often masculine and expressed in a phantasy of the paternal phallus.—(E. W. Eng)

8743. Rosen, Harold. REGRESSION HYPNOTHERAPEUTICALLY INDUCED AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE IN A SUICIDALLY DEPRESSED PATIENT. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1953, 3, 58-70.—The case history of the treatment of a suicidally depressed patient is presented. The greater part of the article is devoted to a discussion of some aspects of the transference—countertransference problems which presented themselves when this patient was placed in a hypnotic regression. The necessity for a good foundation in dynamic psychiatry for the use of such procedures is emphasized. 21 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

8744. Sasaki, Yunoshin. (Kyushu U. Sch. Med., Fukuoka, Japan.) AN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDY OF PROBLEM CHILDREN. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 196-199.—Abstract.

8745. Shimoda, Yukio; Hanazono, Naoto; Koizumi, Akira; Murakami, Akira, & Kadowaki, Kazunori. (Tokyo U. Sch. Med., Japan.) ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC GROUP STUDIES ON CHILDREN WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY, BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, CONGENITAL BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, DUMBNESS AND OTHER NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 200-201.—Abstract.

8746. Smitt, Jarl Wagner. HOMOSEXUALITY IN A NEW LIGHT. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1953, 6 (1), 36-39.

8747. Ström, L., & Winberg, J. IDIOPATHIC HYPOPARATHYROIDISM. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1954,

43, 574-581.—The 6 yr. old boy also showed elevated intracranial pressure and epileptiform attacks. Symptoms were controlled by large doses of Vitamin D. The screaming, bad-tempered, irritable, unreasonable boy became well-behaved after therapy. French, German, and Spanish summaries.—(D. Prager)

8748. Tracktir, Jack. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY, HYPNOTICALLY INDUCED EMOTIONS AND GASTRIC SECRETION. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2405.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Houston.

8749. Tramer, M. ÜBER DAS INZEST-PROBLEM. (The incest problem.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 1-23.—Various types of incest are discussed—father-daughter, sibling, mother-son. The oedipus complex according to Freud, Rank, and Jung is presented as well as a case of mother-sons incest in which the father's viewing of the act overcame his impotence due to the mother's premarital promiscuous sexual experience. Diagnostic, prognostic, and prophylactic, and theoretical conclusions are drawn. English, French, and Italian summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

8750. Wiesenhütter, Eckart. DER ZUSAMMENBRUCH. KASUISTISCHER BEITRAG ZUR PSYCHOSOMATIK UND PSYCHOKATHARSIS. (The collapse; a clinical contribution to psychosomatics and psychocatharsis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 705-720.—Description of the personal collapse of a highly idealistic SS-officer during the last days of the war and immediately afterwards. Through hypnotically-induced catharsis, followed by psychoanalysis and logotherapy, the unresolved conflict with his father and Nazi authority, as well as his excessive self-demands, were mitigated to the point that he was able to make a successful recovery and return to civilian life, more self-reliant than before. 27 references.—(E. W. Eng)

(See also abstract 8472)

Speech Disorders

8751. Berlin, Ama Jairus. AN EXPLORATORY ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE TYPES OF STUTTERING. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2433-2434.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8752. Ehrensam, Elfriede. (Humboldt U., Berlin.) VERBREITUNG BEHANDLUNGSBEDÜRFTIGER SPRACHSTÖRUNGEN BEI GRUNDSCHULPFLICHTIGEN HILFSSCHÜLERN UND VORSCHLÄGE ZUR EINLEITUNG THERAPEUTISCHER MASSNAHMEN. (The incidence of speech disturbances in special schools and recommendations for the initiation of corrective measures.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1954, 6, 332-338.—The older literature of speech disturbances in retarded pupils is reviewed and the incidence found larger than in a recent survey of 2 special schools in Thuringia. Those formerly institutionalized suffered from a more severe degree of mental deficiency than those attending the modern special day school. Two cases of children with a stammer and a stutter are presented with recommendations for an educational approach to these problems. Russian summary. 29-item bibliography.—(C. T. Bever)

8753. Hill, C. PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN

WITH DEFECTIVE SPEECH. N. Z. Speech Therapists' J., 1954, 9, 7-10.—Assessment of intelligence is necessary to decide whether speech therapy is practicable, to determine the level and type of therapeutic approach and to assist in an accurate diagnosis of the difficult. The writer discusses the value of various types of tests and the difficulty encountered in administering them to children with language or other handicaps. Retardation, feelings of inadequacy, social or emotional maladjustment often influence results of testing and psychologists must be aware of these factors in reporting intelligence levels.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit....Handicapped.)

8754. Karlin, Isaac W. (1509 Union St., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.) APHASIAS IN CHILDREN. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1954, 87, 752-767.—Dr. Karlin discusses the etiology of congenital and acquired aphasia in children, stressing the difficulty of making a differential diagnosis between an aphasic child and those with mental retardation, the child with schizophrenia, and the autistic child. Principles for the treatment and rehabilitation of the aphasic child are outlined.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit....Handicapped.)

8755. Leith, William Raymond. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ADAPTATION PHENOMENON AND CERTAIN CONCOMITANT VOICE ALTERATIONS IN STUTTERERS AND NON-STUTTERERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2156-2157.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8756. Lerea, Louis. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED SUCCESS AND FAILURE UPON THE ORAL READING PERFORMANCE AND THE LEVELS OF ASPIRATION OF STUTTERERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2401.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8757. Schaef, Robert Arthur. AN INVESTIGATION OF GENERALIZATION OF STUTTERING ADAPTATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2404-2405.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8758. Shafer, James A., Munger, Richard S., & Peak, Raoul C. UNDERSTANDING APHASIA. *Arch. phys. Med.*, 1954, 35, 228-236.—A review of some of the more important psychological, physiological, and anatomical data relevant to an understanding of aphasia. Discussed are characteristic personality changes following brain injury, hereditary factors playing a major role in the function of residual cerebral tissue after injury, and the more accepted and well-known areas of the cerebral hemispheres and associated pathways.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit....Handicapped.)

8759. Sortini, Adam J. (Children's Med. Center, Boston.) TWENTY YEARS OF STUTTERING RESEARCH. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 181-183; 196.—For the period 1932-1951, of the 551 potentially relevant articles reported in Psychological Abstracts, 225 were regarded as satisfying the criteria for this study. These articles were analyzed as to the major aspect of stuttering with which they dealt and their year of appearance. The over-all peak (28) was reached in 1937. "Neurophysiological" and "genetic" studies have tended to decrease whereas "personality" and "psychological" studies have tended to increase slightly.—(T. E. Newland)

8760. Spielberger, Charles D. THE EFFECTS OF STUTTERING BEHAVIOR AND RESPONSE SET UPON TACHISTOSCOPIC VISUAL RECOGNITION THRESHOLDS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2397-2398.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8761. Starbuck, Harold Benjamin. DETERMINATION OF SEVERITY OF STUTTERING AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN AUDIO-VISUAL SCALE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2158.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8762. Williams, John David. A STUDY OF STUTTERING ADAPTATION UNDER ASSUMED MINIMIZATION OF ANXIETY MOTIVATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2443-2444.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8763. Young, Edna Hill, & Hawk, Sara Stinchfield. MOTO-KINESTHETIC SPEECH TRAINING. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1955. x, 176 p. \$5.00.—Moto-kinesthetic training is the method evolved by the senior author to make her speech movements conform to those of others. She found that interference or conflicts in speech are possible where two patterns of muscular learning have been associated with the same stimulation at different periods. (Baby talk and correct speech.) After considering the whole child the therapist gradually and pleasantly helps the child to feel as well as form the correct movement and later to recall them through kinesthetic impressions until the norm for each sound production is achieved. 141-item bibliography.—(D. Lebo)

(See also abstracts 8179, 8726, 8845)

8764. Abdel-Meguid, Saad Galal Mohamed. DELINQUENCY RELATED TO PERSONALITY, INTELLIGENCE, SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1616.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8765. Beck, Bertram M. (U.S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.) THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 63-67.—Children have been victimized by inadequate housing, poverty, race discrimination, war-time deprivations, and many people are afraid of the results. Because afraid, they are hostile and think only in terms of retaliation. An effective program to combat delinquency must affect the values by which people live and meet childhood needs.—(G. K. Morlan)

8766. Bennett, James V. A PENAL ADMINISTRATOR LOOKS AT PSYCHIATRY. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 5-10.—The urgent need for closer working relationships between the law and psychiatry is highlighted by reference to numerous penal cases. Plea is made for the indeterminate sentence.—(L. A. Pennington)

8767. Brownberg, Esther Boyd. (Mendocino State Hosp., Ukiah, Calif.) THE USE OF AUTHORITY IN THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 11-19.—Group therapy and other rehabilitative procedures are described with reference to 17 delinquent girls who, after a prison riot,

were transferred to a state hospital.—(L. A. Pennington)

8768. Claiborne, Robert Buller. A STUDY OF MOTHER ATTITUDES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: AN EVALUATION OF MOTHER ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR SONS AS A FACTOR IN THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF THE SONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1803-1804.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8769. Coogan, Matt J. WISCONSIN'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING PSYCHIATRICALY-DEVIATED SEXUAL OFFENDERS. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1955, 1 (2), 3-6.—How the Wisconsin (1951) Sex Deviate Act has worked during the last 3 years, lessons learned, and current professional needs are set forth. In general, "these people are treatable more often than not."—(L. A. Pennington)

8770. de Macedo, Gilberto. (Medical School of Aloguass, Brazil.) GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN JUVENILE CRIMINOLOGY. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 54-60.—The author considers group psychotherapy as of the utmost importance in preventive and curative efforts of juvenile criminology. The contributions of Slavson and others are briefly discussed. 29 references.—(H. H. Strupp)

8771. Eastman, Harold Dwight. THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: A RE-STUDY OF CULTURE CONFLICT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2425-2426.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8772. Fine, Benjamin. 1,000,000 DELINQUENTS. Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1955. 377 p. \$4.00.—A journalist, as Education Editor of The New York Times, uses the questionnaire and the interview approaches in his study of delinquency in the U.S. The results and his interpretations are presented in 16 chapters.—(L. A. Pennington)

8773. Gray, Kenneth G. (U. Toronto, Can.) CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 29-32.—Conflict between psychiatrists in a court setting is discussed with recommendations whereby disagreements can be reduced. The panel of experts and new laws modernizing court procedures are stressed.—(L. A. Pennington)

8774. Hronek, Mary Linda. AN EXPERIMENT IN PENETRATING THE SPIRITUAL MILIEU OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 98-103.—A four-week summer religious day "camp" is held at the parish school in a Negro parish in New Orleans. Each day begins with half-hour in church. Crafts, dramatic activities and the like attempt to teach children the meaning of baptism, confirmation etc. Friends of both white and colored races are brought in to participate equally in the activities.—(G. K. Morlan)

8775. Kirby, Bernard C. (Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Washington.) PAROLE PREDICTION USING MULTIPLE CORRELATION. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 59, 539-550.—From the records of 455 federal parolees data were taken on nineteen items. Prediction tables were prepared by a method of the type of Burgess and others, using the discriminant function, a multiple correlation technique. The latter method achieved some improvement in predictive efficiency, plus three theoretical advantages: in se-

lecting and weighting predictors, an exact measure of association is employed, the statistical characteristics of which are defined; the predictor weights are proportional to the contribution of the variable to the total variance in the criterion; information is exploited regarding associations among the predictors as well as between them and the criterion.

8776. Kurland, Albert A., Morgenstern, Jacob, & Sheets, Carolyn. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WIFE MURDERERS ADMITTED TO A STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1955, 1 (2), 7-15.—Physical medical and psychological study of 12 men hospitalized via the courts for murdering their wives, coupled with interviews with wives who had survived homicidal assaults, suggested that "certain criteria can be used to make a tentative evaluation of the homicidal potential of a marital setting." Suggestions are made for professional handling of these signs.—(L. A. Pennington)

8777. Levy, Sol, & Freeman, R. A. USE OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY IN MEASURING ADJUSTMENT OF PRISONERS. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 33-39.—Administration of the group form to 300 consecutive male admissions in a state penitentiary led, after statistical study, to the conclusion that administrative and psychiatric judgments on "good to poor" adjustment correlate significantly with the elevation or normality on the Pd (psychopathic deviate) scale. "The most important factor... in adjustment... is his own personality profile, especially the Pd scale as shown on the MMPI." These and other findings are reviewed in relation to the literature.—(L. A. Pennington)

8778. McCann, Richard V. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE CHURCH'S OPPORTUNITY. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 88-92.—30 divinity students are studying ways that churches can help in combating delinquency. One is making a study of the needs for a Protestant chaplain in juvenile courts; 4 students are working directly with individual delinquents; 8 are surveying opinions of people in various communities; 3 are working with post-juvenile delinquents; 2 are serving as group workers, and two are working at the Hayden Goodwill Inn.—(G. K. Morlan)

8779. Mannheim, Hermann. (London School of Econ. and Polit. Sci., Eng.) AMERICAN CRIMINOLOGY: IMPRESSIONS OF AN EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGIST. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 293-306.—No fundamental change in the "triumphant" character and spirit of American criminology has been observed by the author in the postwar years. He devotes his attention to two of eight principal topics of criminological research in the United States—the criminality of immigrants and Negroes, and sexual crimes and legislation. He remarks on the mutual isolationism of North and South American and Continental European criminology. 50 references.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

8780. Nolan, James B. ATHLETICS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1955, 28, 263-265.—Today the threat of juvenile delinquency has become a grave challenge. The whole machinery of the social world is geared to combat it as it has never been before. A child learns the importance of individual merit, of fair play, in athletics. Here also racial discrimination and intolerance do not flourish. Yet the author issues a note of warning in that a

seriously-organized, widely-shared program of athletics in a school can have certain pitfalls. The good athlete may be rated above the good student. A sports program is a tool, but it is not in itself an answer to juvenile delinquency.—(S. M. Amatora)

8781. Reckless, Walter C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) *THE CRIME PROBLEM*. (2nd ed.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. x, 728 p. \$6.50.—The volume's 29 chapters comprise an extension of the 1950 edition (see 24: 4715) with added coverage on all topics with special reference to the etiology of crime, the nature of punishment, female crime incidence, and the sex offender. Viewing crime "as several different orders of behavior," the author develops "by case history and firsthand data" a text suitable for a 2-term college course.—(L. A. Pennington)

8782. Rinck, Edward C. (Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.) *TREATMENT OF THE SOCIAL OFFENDER*. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 20-22.—Suggestions are made by which the prison can foster therapeutic procedures. One measure stressed is that of group therapy.—(L. A. Pennington)

8783. Sheehan-Dare, Helen. *HOMICIDE DURING A SCHIZOPHRENIC EPISODE*. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1955, 36, 43-52.—Discusses case of a 24 year old murderer who had undergone psychoanalysis with the author. The court refused to absolve the patient as insane although the author believed the crime to have been committed during a schizophrenic episode.—(C. Elias)

8784. Stott, D. H. (U. Bristol, Eng.) *THE CRIMINAL'S RESPONSIBILITY: A STUDY IN CONCEPTS*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 366-370.—A criminologist takes issue with the philosophical analysis of crime as a disease presented in an earlier article by Antony Flew. Flew's analysis of delinquency in terms of determinism and free will, the author argues, is a case of "trying to put new knowledge into old conceptual bottles." The topic of criminal responsibility "is beyond the scope of the traditional philosophical concepts which Dr. Flew used." A reply by Flew follows.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

8785. Vedder, Clyde B. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) *OBSTACLES TO PRISON-INMATE THERAPY*. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1954, 1, 40-41.—Difficulties in applying modern rehabilitative approaches within the prison are reviewed with suggestions made for their correction.—(L. A. Pennington)

8786. Walsh, Mary Elizabeth. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) *DELINQUENCY VIEWED FROM A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER*. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50, 93-97.—The author and 2 graduate students moved into a small house in 1940 in a segregated Negro area in Washington. They lived on the top floor; the other rooms were used as club rooms. The difficulties of developing a helpful program, the temptations of the area to youth, and the gradual expansion of their work are related.—(G. K. Morlan)

8787. Yamaoka, Kiyoshi; Saeki, Katsu; Okamoto, Eiichi, & Yamakawa, Hiromi. *ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT (1)*. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 201.—Abstract.

8788. Zeidler, J. C., Haines, W. H., Tikuisis, V., & Uffelman, E. J. *A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF PA-*

TIENTS DISCHARGED FROM A HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. *J. soc. Therapy*, 1955, 1 (2), 21-24.—Study of 180 male prisoners (1948-1952) indicated, upon their discharge, adjustment rates comparable to other studies (30 to 40%). Psychopaths and mental defectives were found to be poor risks, while "murderers made an excellent adjustment." Sex offenders tended not to repeat.—(L. A. Pennington)

(See also abstracts 8210, 8719)

Psychoses

8789. Affleck, Dean Craig. *THE EFFECTS OF INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS ON CONCEPTUAL PERFORMANCE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2399.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8790. Aksel, Insa Sirkd. *QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR L'HISTOPATHOLOGIE DES PSYCHOSES PELLAGREUSES*. (Some observations on the histopathology of pellagrous psychoses.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 518-520.—The findings in two cases are described. The changes in the hypothalamic region are emphasized.—(A. L. Benton)

8791. Burnham, Donald L. *SOME PROBLEMS IN COMMUNICATION WITH SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS*. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 67-81.—Help the patient assume his share of responsibility for successful communication. Obscurity may be a result and index of the patient's anxiety and a compromise between a desire for and fear of intimacy. Content need not have a single meaning. Be alert to tone, rhythm, volume, and body movements. Talk may be used as a relief for loneliness, filler, or equivalent of motor agitation. Concrete verbal imagery may be used in place of abstract symbolic terms. Inability to distinguish between essential and minor details leads to obscurity in communication. 21 references.—(D. Prager)

8792. Chapman, Loren James. *AN INVESTIGATION OF LOSS OF SET IN THE CONCEPTUAL PERFORMANCE OF SCHIZOPHRENICS*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2400.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8793. Cohen, Sheldon B. *PSYCHOSIS RESULTING FROM PENICILLIN HYPERSENSITIVITY*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 699-702.—A case of psychosis due to hypersensitivity to penicillin is reported and the scanty literature of previously reported cases is reviewed. Hypotheses regarding the role of penicillin in causing psychological changes is considered. 7 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

8794. Delay, Jean; Volmat, Robert, & Raciot, Marcel. *PENSÉE MAGIQUE ET JOIE MYSTIQUE*. (Magical thinking and mystic rapture.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 481-499.—A patient who seemed to present a typical manic excitement, but who showed a highly systematized delusional theme dealing with the re-birth of the world and frank religious ecstasy, is described. The case is instructive in demonstrating that an extreme delusional structure and magical thinking can exist within the setting of a manic syndrome.—(A. L. Benton)

8795. da Toit, E. C. M. *DIAGNOSTIC TESTING OF AN UNCLASSIFIED SCHIZOPHRENIC*. *Proc. So.*

African psychol. Ass., 1953, No. 4, 31-34.—Record of a patient's test performance on Rorschach, TAT, and Wechsler tests are given.—(C. M. Louttit)

8796. Eitinger, L. PRESENILE DEMENTIA (ALZHEIMER'S AND PICK'S DISEASES). *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 411-422.—Premorbid personality traits and a subjective experience of the existing deterioration process influence the development of symptoms of presenile dementia. The possibility of somatic and/or psychic release of presenile dementia in an incipient case should be borne in mind, especially in insurance cases.—(D. Prager)

8797. Fabing, Howard D. (2314 Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, O.) NEW BLOCKING AGENT AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF LSD-25 PSYCHOSIS. *Science*, 1955, 121, 208-210.—"Because of the dramatic way in which... alpha-(4-piperidyl) benzhydrol hydrochloride, the gamma-isomer of Mescaltran, "...has cleared up hallucinated, deluded and dissociated patients on occasion..." the author studied it "...as a blocking agent against model psychoses produced by lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) ingestion." In two healthy male psychology graduate students who displayed typical psychotic responses to LSD-25, psychic but not visceral effects were substantially reduced by the blocking agent. In a second experiment involving six subjects, five developed no psychotic states or only fleeting manifestations of them. The sixth became loquacious, depersonalized and hallucinated.—(S. J. Lachman)

8798. Grunewald, Karl. EFFECT OF EVIPAN ON THE REACTION TIMES FOR LIGHT AND SOUND IN MENTAL DISORDERS. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 368-368.—In asthenic insufficiency the reaction times became practically normal. In depressions without pronounced inhibition the reaction times were just as long or even longer. In depressions with pronounced inhibition the reaction times became much shorter but not normal to light and somewhat shorter to sound. Simple reaction time is a measure of subcortical process; evipan reduces cortical dominance.—(D. Prager)

8799. Hoch, Paul H., Pool, J. Lawrence; Ranschoff, Joseph, Cattell, James P., & Pennes, Harry H. THE PSYCHOSURGICAL TREATMENT OF PSEUDONEUROTIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 653-658.—"In an earlier paper, Hoch made a preliminary report on the effects of topsectomy on a group of patients with pseudoneurotic schizophrenia. The present paper presents further data on the above group of patients as well as reporting the effects of other psychosurgical procedures in this type of emotional disorder." 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

8800. Hoedemaker, Edward D. THE THERAPEUTIC PROCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 89-109.—Observations on the oral incorporative process in the therapy, probable pathogenic process in schizophrenia, and the reparative therapeutic process in schizophrenia.—(D. Prager)

8801. Humphrey, Frederick G., & Duke, Robert P. (VA Hospital, Montrose, N. Y.) THE USE OF CASE-WORK SKILLS IN A GROUP ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR NEWLY ADMITTED PATIENTS. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1955, 24, 92-96.—Material taken from group meetings led by a social worker is used to illustrate the process of discussions, methods used,

and problems encountered in a group type of orientation of new patients in a mental hospital. This method, arising out of necessity of staff limitations, is seen as preferable to individual orientation and as a definite contributor to earlier and better adjustment of newly admitted patients.—(L. B. Costin)

8802. Klein, Sandor. CONDITIONING AND EXTINCTION OF OPERANT VERBAL BEHAVIOR IN NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PATIENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2127-2128.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

8803. Lingjaerde, Per, & Bredland, Ragnvald. HYPERESTROGENIC CYCLIC PSYCHOSIS. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 355-365.—A 24 yr. old married woman showed a manic psychosis synchronous with each menstruation following childbirth. The hyperestrogenism was effectively treated with a combination of testosterone propionate, ammonium chloride, and salt-restricted diet.—(D. Prager)

8804. Lipton, Herbert. AN INVESTIGATION OF SOME FORMAL ASPECTS OF PROCESSES OF REMEMBERING IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1806-1809.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Clark U.

8805. Lorr, Maurice (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.), Holisopple, James Q., Jenkins, Richard L., & O'Connor, James P. FACTORS OF CHANGE IN LOBOTOMIZED CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 39-43.—125 lobotomized chronic schizophrenic patients were compared with a matched control group who had only routine hospital care, to determine if favorable changes which occurred over a three-month interval could be accounted for by one factor or several as well as similarity or difference in the changes resulting from lobotomy and hospital care. 11 change scores, including paranoid projection, motor disturbances, and melancholy agitation, were independently factored. "Four closely similar factors of change were identified... The schizophrenic processes tentatively identified were reduced social withdrawal with motor disturbances, reduced schizophrenic excitement, reduced grandiose belligerence, and reduced disorganization and distortion of thinking. These findings strongly suggest that although lobotomy results in the improvement of many patients with chronic schizophrenia, the nature of the process of improvement following lobotomy does not differ greatly from that which may occur without lobotomy."—(A. J. Bachrach)

8806. Mandl, Billie Sue Talantis. AN INVESTIGATION OF RIGIDITY IN PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS AS MANIFESTED IN A PERCEPTUAL TASK. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2401-2402.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8807. Marshall, Max Lloyd. A COMPARISON OF SCHIZOPHRENICS, CHILDREN, AND NORMAL ADULTS ON THEIR USE OF COLOR. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2126-2129.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Vanderbilt U.

8808. Newberry, Jack J. PERCEPTUAL THRESHOLDS OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS AS A FUNCTION OF AFFECTIVELY TONED WORDS HAVING INTERPERSONAL IMPLICATIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1811-1812.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8809. Pankow, Gisela. ÜBER EINE VISUELLE PRIMITIVREAKTION BEI EINER PARANOISCHEN PATIENTIN. (A visual "primitive reaction" of a paranoid female patient.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 5, 19-29.—During analytic treatment of a 40 year old paranoid woman, it was observed that she reacted to words by experiencing sensory images that forced themselves upon her awareness with eidetic vividness. These inner images, it is suggested, represented abortive possibilities of interpersonal relationships, and at the same time accounted for her failure to respond verbally. When this intrapersonal primitive visual reaction was converted into feeling equivalents, the psychotic symptoms abated. During the treatment narcoanalysis, autogenous training, TAT pictures, and psychoanalysis were employed.—(E. W. Eng)

8810. Pinelli, Paolo. (Pavia U., Italy.) SCHIZOPHRENIA E PERSONA. (Personality and schizophrenia.) *Neurone*, 1954, 3, 221-255.—This is the 3rd and last part of the study of personality and schizophrenia (see 28: 7836; 29: 2822). Pursuing the characterological study of the schizophrenic, the author analyzes (1) the sentiment of self individuality and egotistic tendencies, (2) superior strata and the comprehensive structure of character, (3) concluding remarks. A special outline concerning the whole problem of schizophrenia and personality concludes the study. The author states that the schizophrenics are a nonhomogeneous group for whom a general psychological formula could not be presented. Special emphasis is put on individual differences. 142-item bibliography. English summary.—(A. Manoli)

8811. Robinson, Burton W. A STUDY OF HOSTILITY AS REFLECTED BY THE DIFFERENTIAL LEARNING AND RETENTION OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2138.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8812. Searles, Harold F. DEPENDENCY PROCESSES IN THE PSYCHOTHERAPY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. *J. Amer. psychoanal. Ass.*, 1955, 3, 19-66.—The paper considers the patient's anxiety about his dependency needs, the major unconscious defenses utilized by the patient in the therapeutic situation to ward off awareness of dependency needs and anxiety associated with dependency needs, the anxiety of the therapist in respect to his own and his patient's dependency needs, and pertinent therapeutic techniques. The most useful approach to the dependency needs of the patient is neither gratification nor frustration, but rather investigation, recognition, or exploration. 30 references.—(D. Prager)

8813. Sinha, T. C. NOTES ON CATATONIC SYMPTOM FORMATION. *Samiksha*, 1954, 8, 216-221.—A case study. Guilt connected with oedipal wishes. Immobility as 'in mother's womb'. Repressed passive homosexuality. Conscious fantasy of the passive homosexual role eased the stiffness of the body. The stiff body was the erect penis as a defense against repressed passivity. The penis was over-valued.—(D. Prager)

8814. Straus, Erwin W., & Griffith, Richard M. PSEUDOREVERSIBILITY OF CATATONIC STUPOR. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 680-685.—Case descriptions and photo illustrations of sudden reversibility from catatonic stupor to fluent, expansive, coordinated activity and vice-versa require an interpretation in terms of a disturbance of action rather

than a direct impairment of motorium. However, this reversibility is a pseudo-reversibility and the catatonic showing it is still a schizophrenic. The basis is believed to lie in certain biological changes which transform this patient's existence beyond the reach of normal or abnormal purpose and motivation.—(N. H. Pronko)

8815. Wexler, Murray. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION AND ELECTROSHOCK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS WHO IMPROVE OR DO NOT IMPROVE FROM ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2281.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U.

8816. Winnicott, D. W. METAPSYCHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ASPECTS OF REGRESSION WITHIN THE PSYCHOANALYTICAL SET-UP. *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1955, 36, 16-26.—Unlike psychoneurosis, psychosis develops from failure of the individual's environment to satisfy his needs at a very early stage, before the emergence of his personality. The individual develops, as a result, a sense of futility, unreality, and a false self. Psychoanalytical treatment regresses the individual back to his early dependence in order to fill the lack which traumatized the individual. He gains strength from the protective analytical situation and grows healthily to independence.—(G. Elias)

(See also abstracts 8638, 8661, 8663, 8668, 8676, 8684)

Psychoneuroses

8817. Arentsen, Kaj. PSYCHOGENIC DEAFNESS. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 391-410.—A 21 yr. old conscript developed deafness and tinnitus after firing a machine gun. The symptoms were completely cured after one sodium amylal interview. The results thus obtained were strengthened by a few psychotherapeutic conversations. The cure amounted to abreacting inhibited aggressiveness. 30 references.—(D. Prager)

8818. Birket-Smith, E. EXCRETION OF NEUTRAL 17-KETOSTEROIDS IN NORMAL AND NEURASTHENIC SUBJECTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS DIURNAL VARIATIONS. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 423-440.—The neurasthenics do not differ significantly from the normal in total 24-hr. output or in pattern or size of diurnal variations. A few patients do show definite aberrations but the number is too small to be significant.—(D. Prager)

8819. Gero, George. DEFENSES IN SYMPTOM FORMATION. In Lorand, S., *The yearbook of psychoanalysis*, Vol. 10, (see 29: 8169), 113-127.—An attempt to show how defenses are related in symptom formation. Two symptoms are chosen for analysis: phobic displacement and obsessive ideas. Phobic displacement represents the end product of an initial repression of drives and phantasies of oedipal origin, followed with their partial release through percept and memory and accompanied with phobic anxiety. The phobic avoidance then represents a defense against the already crystallized symptom. Obsessive ideas, on the other hand, represent "abstracted" perceptions of repressed sexual feeling and phantasies. Whenever such defenses are interfered with, anxiety is apt to appear.—(E. W. Eng)

8820. Grunewald, Karl. REACTION TIME FOR LIGHT AND SOUND IN NEUROTICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IMPAIRED WAKEFULNESS. *Acta psychiat., Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 369-390.—"The good agreement found between the clinical evaluation of decreased wakefulness and simple reaction time examinations for light and sound suggests that the reaction time might be an expression of the degree of wakefulness the patient by increased exertion might achieve and maintain during the test-series. Even though it is possible that the impaired wakefulness cannot always be revealed by this psychometric method, such recordings might help to define the psychopathological symptoms more precisely and more objectively." 32 references.—(D. Prager)

8821. Guida, A. (Pavia U., Italy.) OSSERVAZIONI SULLA SCOPOCLORALOSE. (Observations on scopocloralose.) *Neurone*, 1954, 3, 133-161.—Scopocloralose was administered to 15 hysterical patients, and one epileptic, according to an experimental design intended to demonstrate the part played by psychological factors in the obtained cures. The results show that the scopocloralose increases the suggestibility of the subject and consequently facilitates psychotherapy. The mechanism of the pharmacodynamic action of the drug is analyzed. E.E.G. during treatment, dosages and the technique for the administration of the drug are given. 37-item bibliography. English summary.—(A. Manoli)

8822. Hersog-Dürck, Johanna. DER DEPRESSIVE UND DIE HOFFNUNG. BEMERKUNGEN ZU WESEN UND BEHANDLUNG DER DEPRESSIONSNEUROSE. (The depressive and hope; remarks on the nature and treatment of depressive neurosis.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 624-635.—Phenomenologically the depressed neurotic suffers from a failure of hope. His active response to a changing world and his participation in it has remained less than what he is capable of imagining for himself. This usually stems from failure of the early parent-child relationship to endow the child with the self-esteem necessary to take difficulties and disappointments as "a part of life's game." The therapist enters into this world and takes up the process of liberation where the parent left off, enabling the patient to live more vitally in the present.—(E. W. Eng)

8823. Stern, Ferdinand, & Karson, Samuel. (Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.) A CRITIQUE OF MOWRER'S THEORY OF NEUROSIS. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 71-76.—"...the present critical evaluation of Mowrer's theory of neurosis leads to the conclusion that his radical departures from the prevalent theories of neurosis were necessitated by an apparently unrecognized attempt to establish a basis for 'psychological' responsibility for neurosis. Responsibility, however, is a concept of ethics and the legal law and not a concept of a natural science like psychology. Thus, any incorporation of this concept into psychological theory can only be achieved at the price of fictitious assumptions."—(R. W. Husband)

Psychosomatics

8824. Carpelan, P. H. TROUBLES PSYCHIOUES APRES THYROIDECTOMIE. (Psychological disorders following thyroidectomy.) *Acta. Psychiat., Kbh.*, 1953, Suppl. 80, 217-231.—Following a brief survey of existing reports of psychopathology with thyrotoxicosis, 9 cases are presented briefly from a total of

87 thyroidectomy patients seen at Lappvik hospital over a five-year period. Two groups are distinguished. One comprises patients whose anamnesis reveals preoperative disorder—predominantly of a psychopathic variety; the other consists of previously stable individuals whose personality disorders followed the operations.—(B. A. Maher)

8825. Corboz, J. R. ZUR PSYCHIATRIE DES MORBUS BASEDOW IM KINDESALTER. (The psychiatry of Grave's disease in childhood.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1955, 22, 23-28.—Hyperthyroidism in a 13 year old boy is described. Growth was accelerated, maturation of bones and genital organs delayed. Mental status was characterized by an endocrinological "psychosyndrome." Combined medical and psychotherapy were followed by noticeable improvement. The possibility of psychogenesis in the disease is discussed. English, French, and Italian summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

8826. Garma, Ángel. GÉNESIS PSICOSOMÁTICA Y TRATAMIENTO DE LAS ÚLCERAS GÁSTRICAS Y DUODENALES. (Psychosomatic genesis and treatment of peptic ulcer.) Buenos Aires: Editorial Nova, 1954. 239 p.—"Emotions do not produce ulcers in every case, but only in people with a specific personality." The "unconscious personality of an ulcer patient" is analyzed from the psychoanalytic point of view. Garma's thesis is that "being in love with someone who does not satisfy them sexually" is the factor which acts more traumatically upon ulcer patients. "How emotions can develop ulcers may be understood by a complete knowledge of the deeper unconscious aspects of the personality of the person predisposed to ulcer. These aspects are related to the earliest stages of the instinctive and psychic development of the person, and appear during the first months of life." 135 references. English summary.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

8827. Goldberg, Leon J. PROGRESS TOWARD RECOVERY FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: AN INVESTIGATION OF ITS RELATION TO SELF ACCEPTANCE AND SELF CONCEPT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2400-2401.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8828. Hirsch, S., & Dunsworth, F. A. AN INTERESTING CASE OF PORPHYRIA. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 703-705.—A case history is presented showing a combination of complex and variable organic and psychogenic symptoms that can occur in primarily organic disease.—(N. H. Pronko)

8829. Lambergeon, S. L'APPROCHE PSYCHOSOMATIQUE EN DERMATOLOGIE. (The psychosomatic approach in dermatology.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 509-517.—A mode of examination to disclose psychodynamic components in skin disorders is outlined. Careful interview, personality tests, electroencephalography and narco-analysis are useful procedures.—(A. L. Benton)

8830. Manhold, John H., & Melton, Richard S. A STUDY OF PSYCHOSOMATIC FACTORS IN ORAL PATHOLOGY. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 057.11.03, 7 p.—The present study investigates psychological components in dental problems. The MMPI and DMF (decayed, missing, filled teeth) ratings were employed as systems of measurement. No significant correlations were obtained on the individual scale measures. Significance

of a relationship at the .01 level of confidence was obtained by use of the clinical profile analyses, however. These results appear to confirm the findings of previous work that certain complex relationships do exist between oral pathology and personality variables. They further substantiate the Manhold-Rosenberg hypothesis that dental psychosomatic relationships appear to be a function of more basic adjustment factors.

8831. Moran, Louis J., Fairweather, George W., Morton, Robert B., & McGaughan, Laurence S. (VA Hosp., Houston, Tex.) THE USE OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN PREDICTING RESPONSE TO HOSPITALIZATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 65-70.—Demographic data were evaluated to determine their ability to help discriminate those tuberculosis patients who would stay hospitalized and those who would leave against medical advice. The data which appeared to discriminate significantly between the two groups were: age on admission, service-connected disability pension, duration of illness, chronic vs. fresh disease, the number of previous hospitalizations, type of any previous hospital discharge, permanent address, psychiatric diagnosis in addition to tuberculosis, and occupation. Those with service-connected disability, chronic tuberculosis, over five year illness, more than two previous hospitalizations, previous irregular discharges, residence in another city, previous psychiatric diagnosis, and unemployed appear to be the poorer risks as far as staying for treatment.—(A. J. Bachrach)

8832. Østergaard, Lise. ON PSYCHOGENIC OBESITY IN CHILDHOOD. V. *Acta paediatr., Stockh.*, 1954, 43, 507-521.—45 of 58 obese children showed considerable emotional difficulties. Maternal overprotection covering hostile feelings for the child is not so commonly found as Bruch's works lead one to suppose. In 16 cases the onset of obesity could be traced to a specific traumatic event in the life of the child. In 29 cases obesity is regarded as one of several symptoms of lack of emotional balance, passivity, isolation, and of personal insecurity in the child. French, German and Spanish summaries.—(D. Prager)

8833. Poos, Edgar E. (544 Fisher Bldg., Detroit, Mich.) FUNCTIONAL DISTURBANCES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT IN AIRMEN. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 61-64.—"In many pilots with functional disturbances of the ear, nose and throat, an underlying emotional conflict may be the cause. Such patients may also develop organic disease conditions which add to their worries. In each instance, a thorough history and physical examination are essential. Every effort must be made to gain an insight into the patient's emotional life in order to effect a cure."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

8834. Sperling, Melitta. OBSERVATIONS FROM THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NONBLOODY DIARRHEA OR MUCOUS COLITIS. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1955, 4, 25-31.—Selected from a study of "mucous colitis" in 14 children aged 2½ to 13 years, the case histories of 2 pre-school children are presented. Some of the psychodynamic mechanisms, firmly established in the older children, could be studied in the state of formation. Observations on the phases preceding the onset of the psychosomatic symptoms and on the behavior alternating or associated with the diarrhea are reported.—(C. T. Bever)

8835. Stierlin, Helm. PROBLEME DER ÄTIOLOGIE PSYCHOSOMATISCHER ERKRANKUNGEN IM LICHT MODERNER ERKENNTNISSE DER VERGLEICHENDEN PHYSIOLOGIE DES VERHALTENS. (Problems of the etiology of psychosomatic illnesses in the light of modern knowledge of the comparative physiology of behavior.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1955, 8, 805-823.—Consideration of the etiology of psychosomatic disorders from the "ethological" standpoint of Tinbergen and Lorenz. Using such an approach, three kinds of variables are to be distinguished: (1) maturational and other susceptibility factors of the various organ and function systems; (2) the drive dynamic circumstances under which excessive pressures develop, leading to occasional dysfunction of customary organic drive outlets; (3) the momentary affective expressive value of the organic symptom to which cultural learning may have contributed. The etiology of nocturnal enuresis is analyzed in terms of the probable contributions of these three types of variables. 41 references.—(E. W. Eng)

8836. Stolzenberg, Jacob. CLINICAL APPLICATION OF HYPNOSIS IN PRODUCING HYPNO-ANESTHESIA CONTROL OF HEMORRHAGE AND SALIVATION DURING SURGERY: A CASE REPORT. *J. clin. exp. Hypnosis*, 1955, 3, 24-27.—This report is presented to demonstrate the utilization and advantages of hypnotic phenomena in clinical dental practice.—(E. G. Aiken)

8837. Walker, Donald Essell. THE INTROPUNTIVE TENDENCY IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRO-INTESTINAL CANCER. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1817-1818.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8838. Waxenberg, Sheldon Edward. PSYCHOSOMATIC PATIENTS AND OTHER PHYSICALLY ILL PERSONS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1818-1819.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

Clinical Neurology

8839. Armstrong, Keith Service. AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CEREBRAL PALSY CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS AS A PART OF A HOME CARE PROGRAM. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2270.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8840. Bobath, Berta. (Cerebral Palsy Center, 3 Park Crescent, London W. 1, Eng.) A STUDY OF ABNORMAL POSTURAL REFLEX ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH LESIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. I. *Physiotherapy*, 1954, 40, 259-267.—"This paper is the result of an analysis of the motor behavior of patients with various lesions of the central nervous system. The majority of cases were children suffering from cerebral palsy, or of residual hemiplegia due to vascular accident or head injury, while a few were of disseminated sclerosis and Friedreich's ataxia...."—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit.... Handicapped.)

8841. Chusid, Joseph G., Kopeloff, Lenore M., & Kopeloff, Nicholas. (New York State Psychiatric Inst.) MOTOR EPILEPSY OF PARIETAL LOBE ORIGIN IN THE MONKEY. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 108-112.—Alumina cream injected into the parietal lobes

of *Macaca mulatta* monkeys produced, after a seizure-free interval of 3 to 7 weeks, a chronic epileptic state. Local contralateral motor seizures occurred spontaneously and could be induced by stress or by intramuscular metrazol. Ablation of ipsilateral precentral motor cortex did not prevent further seizures. Possible motor role of the parietal lobe is discussed. 20 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

8842. Cruickshank, William M., & Raus, George M. (Eds.) *CEREBRAL PALSY—ITS INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY PROBLEMS*. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1955. xiv, 560 p. \$7.50. —A comprehensive over-view of the medical, psychological, therapeutic, social work, rehabilitative and rehabilitative aspects of problems of cerebral palsy and of persons with cerebral palsy is undertaken. Topics dealt with include: size and scope of the problem, medical aspects, evaluation of intelligence, personality characteristics, hearing and speech problems of children so affected, physical and occupational therapy, educational planning, related mental retardation, work with parents, guidance and placement, related social case work, total community planning, and the rehabilitation process.—(T. E. Newland)

8843. Delay, J., Pichot, P., Lempérière, T., & Perse, J. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris, France.) *LE TEST DE RORSCHACH DANS L'ÉPILEPSIE. II. REVUE DE LA LITTÉRATURE*. (The Rorschach test in epilepsy. II. Review of the literature.) *Encéphale*, 1954, 43, 535-562.—This comprehensive review covers virtually the entire literature, excluding the question of the "epileptic personality" which was treated in a previous paper (see 29: 4546). It is critical in nature with emphasis placed on methodological considerations. 83-item bibliography.—(A. L. Benton)

8844. Delay, J., Pichot, P., Lempérière, T., & Perse, J. (Institut de Psychologie, Paris.) *LE TEST DE RORSCHACH ET LA PERSONNALITÉ ÉPILEPTIQUE*. (The Rorschach technique and the epileptic personality.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. 318 p. 1,000 fr.—The concept of the "epileptic personality" is discussed from psychological and physiological points of view. Existing studies on the title topic are presented in some detail and the findings summarized in attempt to formulate acceptable generalizations. A study of a group of fifty epileptics is presented with emphasis on Piotrowski's and Minkowska's signs, and color responses. Specific positive findings are reported and the authors conclude "There exists definitely 'epileptic personality' in the sense that all the cases exhibited, no matter what the etiology or clinical picture, certain common traits." 143-item bibliography.—(B. A. Maher)

8845. Duffey, Robert Francis. *AN ANALYSIS OF THE PITCH AND DURATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPEECH OF CEREBRAL PALSIED INDIVIDUALS*. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2155.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8846. Endo, Shinichiro, & Nishiyama, Konosuke. (Fukushima Med. Coll., Japan.) *EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EKG IN EPILEPSY*. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 188.—Abstract.

8847. Fay, Temple. *THE ORIGIN OF HUMAN MOVEMENT*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 644-652.—Man's primitive past in the evolutionary process, particularly his nervous system, permits an interpretation of the basis for certain "patterns of movement" that help in rehabilitating patients after higher cortical controls have been lost.—(N. H. Pronko)

8848. Fields, Beatrice. *MUSIC AS AN ADJUNCT IN THE TREATMENT OF BRAIN-DAMAGED PATIENTS*. *Amer. J. phys. Med.*, 1954, 33, 273-283.— "...This paper is a report of the medically oriented use of music with brain-damaged patients, limited to the observable (and quantitatively measurable) results of the use of music in treatment directed toward an increase in motor coordination...." Methods of treatment used with 4 patients who had been terminated by other therapies because it was assumed they had received maximum benefit are described. Improvements in co-ordination among 24 of the 28 patients treated suggest the value of using music as an adjunct in medical treatment in the area of motor co-ordination.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.*... Handicapped.)

8849. Garrett, James F. (U. S. Office Vocat. Rehab., Washington, D. C.) *VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH CEREBRAL PALSY*. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(1), 4-5, 7, 19.—During the period 1945-1953, 1.4% of the 483, 792 persons rehabilitated were diagnosed as cerebral palsied. An analysis of the source of referral and type of job placement of the 881 cases placed during fiscal 1951 is presented. "Individuals with cerebral palsy tended to find employment in substantially the same fields as the non-disabled, with somewhat more in the clerical areas and fewer in agriculture and skilled trades."—(T. E. Newland)

8850. Gluck, Selma J. (N.Y.C. Jewish Board of Guardians.), & Donnell, Catherine. *VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR THE TEENAGER WITH CEREBRAL PALSY*. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16(1), 8-9; 11; 20; 24.—Helping the teenager select a job realistically necessitates tactful counseling on the basis of medical, psychological, educational, and home background information, knowledge of pre-employment training, of capabilities and job requirements, and the utilization of community resources.—(T. E. Newland)

8851. Hellbrun, Alfred B., Jr. *THE LOCALIZATION OF CEREBRAL LESIONS BY THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS*. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1804-1805.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8852. Kahn, Robert L., Fink, Max, & Weinstein, Edwin A. *THE "AMYTAL TEST" IN PATIENTS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS*. *J. Hillside Hosp.*, 1955, 4, 3-13.—The amytal diagnostic test for the presence of brain damage was administered to 56 consecutive admissions to Hillside Hospital, 5 of whom reacted positively. The test is described. In comparison with normal patients suffering physical disabilities, mental hospital patients showed increase of transient disorientation, denial, withdrawal, ludic behavior, and changes in the syntactical aspects of language. The findings are considered additional evidence that mental patients operate in a milieu of greater emotional stress. 12 references.—(C. T. Bever)

8853. Kamide, Hiroaki; Fukuda, Tomio, & Noguchi, Takuo. (Tokyo U. Med. Sch., Japan.) ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON EPILEPTIC TWINS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 193.—Abstract.

8854. Kato, Kiyoshi; Hatotani, Noboru, & Fukushima, Yukio. (Kyoto U., Japan.) CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON "DIENTEPHALOSIS." *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 127-143.—3 groups of syndromes "which develop in certain innate weaknesses of the diencephalon without any external cause" are described. Vegetative fits, hallucinations and twilight states characterize the first group; catalepsy or narcolepsy-like states, hallucinations and onirophrenic states the second; neurasthenic states are found in the third group. Various autonomic nervous system disturbances occur in all 3 groups. 16 of 18 patients presented were under 35 years of age. The pedigrees of 2 patients are presented, showing excessive incidence of pathology in the families. Hyperglycemic curves of the patients reveal "psychophysiological instability." 7 tables, 13 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

8855. Katz, Elias. (U. California Sch. Med., San Francisco.) SUCCESS ON STANFORD BINET INTELLIGENCE SCALE TEST ITEMS OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AS COMPARED WITH NON-HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16 (1), 18-19.—The performances on the Stanford Binet, Form L, of 62 children, 2 through 8 years, diagnosed as being cerebral palsied, and failing in the intelligence range from dull normal to bright normal, were compared with those of a group of 873 "non-handicapped," otherwise comparable children. "No statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in percent passing 36 out of 48 test items studied." Six of the 12 were significant at the .01 level; the other six, between the .01 and .05 levels. "There were almost no statistically significant differences between the two groups on 'Pointing,' 'Picture Vocabulary,' and 'Number' test items." The possibility of adapting some of the other types of items, e.g., "Memory," "Drawing," and "Motor Coordination," is suggested if the Stanford Binet is to be used.—(T. E. Newland)

8856. Keats, Sidney. (31 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J.) RECENT ADVANCES IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE CHILD WITH CEREBRAL PALSY. *Brit. J. phys. Med.*, 1954, 17 (6), 133-135, 144.—A definition of cerebral palsy, with a brief discussion of the five clinical types, etiology, steps in rehabilitation, testing of mental ability, and the aims of rehabilitation.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.*... Handicapped.)

8857. Meerloo, Joost A. M. (162 W. 54th St., New York.) ELECTRICALLY PROVOKED MUSCLE CONTRACTIONS AS A FORM OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN CEREBRAL PALSY. *Amer. Practit. Dig. Treatment*, 1954, 5, 179-180.—"A simple device is suggested for additional physical therapy for cerebral palsy patients. Those are especially helped in whom the mental components of resistance to physical therapy and muscle re-education can be influenced and patterns of co-ordination can be reconditioned. Many forms of physical therapy are actually psychotherapy. Basic investigation of this phenomenon will enrich our therapeutic art, particularly in cerebral palsy cases."—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.*... Handicapped.)

8858. Melnick, Arnold. (7247 Charles St., Philadelphia, Pa.) PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CEREBRAL PALSIED CHILD. *J. Amer. Osteopathic Ass.*, 1954, 53, 592-594.—Reviews intellectual evaluation, psychologic needs of the crippled child, psychologic variations in cerebral palsy, the family of the cerebral palsied child, and life adjustment.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit.*... Handicapped.)

8859. Nakagawa, Shiro, & Numabe, Toshio. (Gunma U. Sch. Med. Maebashi, Japan.) EEG CHANGES IN EPILEPTIC PATIENTS BY NON-CONVULSIVE ELECTROSHOCK. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 192.—Abstract.

8860. Nakano, Keijiro, & Aado, Moriaki. (Nagoya U. Sch. Med., Japan.) ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM FITS. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 195-196.—Abstract.

8861. Nishio, Tomosaburo; Matsushima, Akira; Kamel, Koichi; Iwasa, Kinjiro, & Hara, Toshio. (Keio U. Sch. Med., Tokyo, Japan.) AN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDY OF SPONTANEOUS CONVULSION FOLLOWING ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 192.—Abstract.

8862. Pasamanick, Benjamin, & Lilienfeld, Abraham M. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) MATERNAL AND FETAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EPILEPSY. 2. RELATIONSHIP TO SOME CLINICAL FEATURES OF EPILEPSY. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 77-83.—A review of the birth certificates and obstetrical records of 564 epileptic children showed significantly more abnormalities in pregnancy, delivery and neonatal life than in a similar number of matched controls. Incidence of seizure in parents, type of seizure or EEG abnormality showed no relation to number of prenatal, delivery, or neonatal abnormalities. The writers cast doubt on the genetic etiology of epilepsy and advance an hypothesis of a "continuum of reproductive casualty," consisting of early brain damage, leading to damage whose severity extends from death through cerebral palsy, mental deficiency, behavior disorder and epilepsy.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

8863. Sato, Tokijiro. (Tohoku U. Med. Sch., Sendai, Japan.) A STUDY ON INFANTILE EPILEPSY. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 194.—Abstract.

8864. Schleichkorn, Jacob, & Levine, Jack. A PROGRAM OF SOCIALIZATION FOR CEREBRAL PALSIED ADULTS. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 174-177.—Organizational needs, programming possibilities, and special problems related to the establishment of a socialization program for adults with cerebral palsy are described.—(T. E. Newland)

8865. Semmes, Josephine; Weinstein, Sidney; Ghent, Lila, & Teuber, Hans-Lukas. (Bellevue Med. Center, New York.) SPATIAL ORIENTATION IN MAN AFTER CEREBRAL INJURY: I. ANALYSES BY LOCUS OF LESION. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 227-244.—A test was devised to produce comparable scores for visually- and tactually-guided behavior. Five map-like diagrams were perceived visually, and five by each of the two hands, these latter being rotations and mirror images of the visual ones. The test was given to 62 S's with traumatic injury to the

brain, and 17 controls. Results are analyzed in terms of lobe, laterality, and involvement of one or both hemispheres. Results do not substantiate the claim that disorders of route-following reflect disturbance of a high level of specifically visual function. On the contrary, whether the modality to which the stimuli are presented is vision or touch appears of little importance. Since the disorder is neither specific for modality nor for executive function, it should not be described as an agnosia or apraxia. 41 references. —(R. W. Husband)

8866. Shere, Marie Orr. AN EVALUATION OF THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEREBRAL PALSIED TWIN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1624-1625.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8867. Shonts, Franklin C. (Highland View Hosp., Cleveland, O.) MMPI RESPONSES OF PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 74.—Brief report.

8868. Strauss, Alfred A. (Cove Schools, Racine, Wis.), & Kephart, Newell C. PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF THE BRAIN-INJURED CHILD. VOL. II. PROGRESS IN THEORY AND CLINIC. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1955. x, 266 p. \$6.00.—In collaboration with Laura E. Lehtinen and Samuel Goldenberg the authors present a volume consisting of 8 chapters and accompanied by "Essays on mental functioning of brain-injured children" and by 2 appendices ("Scoring guide to the Marble Board Test and the Ellis Design Test" and "Case histories of brain-injured children with normal I.Q."). Envisaged as the first of a series of publications on the topic and not as a revision of earlier writings, the authors review their own clinical findings with reference to the anatomy, physiology, and embryology of brain injury as reflected in psychopathological perceptions, language use, concept formation, and behavior of children. Ch. 7 deals with "Testing the brain-injured child with normal I.Q. (S. Goldenberg)". 289-item reference list. (See 22: 2192.)—(L. A. Pennington)

8869. Tanaka, Takehiko, & Kadowaki, Kazuhiro. (Tottori U. Sch. Med., Japan.) E. E. G. FINDINGS IN THE CASES OF NARCOLEPSY AND PERIODIC SOMNOLENCE. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 187-188.—Abstract.

8870. Terawaki, Tamotsu; Serikawa, Shigeru; Umeno, Tatsusuke, & Totsumi, Takashi. (Kyushu U. Sch. Med., Fukuoka, Japan.) ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS IN CONVULSIVE DISORDERS OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD. *Folia psychiat. neur. jap.*, 1954, 8, 195.—Abstract.

8871. Tracht, Vernon S. (Mercy Hosp., Chicago.) A SUGGESTED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFYING CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1955, 16 (1), 12; 17; 19.—Approaching the problem primarily but not exclusively from the psycho-educational standpoint, six principal categories ranging from "CP children with average or above average intelligence and mild physical disability" to "CP children with severe mental retardation and severe physical disability" are proposed and described. Two supplementary categories—for the ones with no apparent neuro-muscular involvement but with presumed brain damage, and for those not yet classifiable due to inadequate information—also are proposed and described.—(T. E. Newland)

8872. Wahler, Harry Joe. ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF BRAIN-DAMAGED PATIENTS OF A MEMORY-FOR-DESIGNS TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2406-2407.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8873. Ward, Moira M. (Sunnyview, Schenectady, N. Y.) GROUP THERAPY FOR ELEVEN PRE-SCHOOL CEREBRAL PALSIED CHILDREN. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 207-214.—The purposes of this type of program, the attendant organizational problems, and nature of the group approach employed are described. Outcomes included some limited improvement in the children, better oriented parents, and more adequate diagnoses of the children. "Such group treatment provides a means of regular health supervision, of evaluation and treatment applicable to the age of these children at a time in the child's life when it can be of the greatest value."—(T. E. Newland)

(See also abstracts 8817, 8966)

Physically Handicapped

8874. Blank, H. Robert. (772 W. 168th St., New York.) COUNTERTRANSFERENCE PROBLEMS IN THE PROFESSIONAL WORKER. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1954, 48, 185-188.—A discussion of some of the countertransference reactions seen in workers with the blind and physically handicapped, the most common of which is over-identification. Blindness also arouses anxiety in some workers. Improvement in the selection, training, education and supervision of professional workers can help to solve the problem. Psychoanalysis is recommended for workers who wish to utilize their maximum capacities.—(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit. ... Handicapped.)

8875. Eisenstadt, Arthur A. THE SPEECH STATUS AND THE SPEECH ABILITY OF VISUALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE SPEECH ABILITIES AND DEFECTS OF CHILDREN WITH VISUAL LOSS AS AGAINST SIGHTED CHILDREN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2435-2436.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8876. Gendel, Herman, & Gellman, William. (Jewish Voc. Serv., Chicago.) VOCATIONAL AND MEDICAL AGENCIES COLLABORATE. *Personn. Guid.*, 1955, 33, 276-281.—The differences between collaboration and consultation in a rehabilitation program are discussed at length. It is felt that collaboration is most effective, and a number of suggestions are offered for strengthening the collaboration between various disciplines concerned with rehabilitation.—(G. S. Speer)

8877. Getz, Steven B. A STUDY OF THE PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT OF HYPOACOUSIC BOYS: A COMPARISON OF A GROUP OF WELL ADJUSTED BOYS TO A GROUP OF MALADJUSTED BOYS, IN A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, ON VARIABLES WHICH ARE EDUCATIONALLY MODIFIABLE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2240.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U.

8878. Gravitz, Leonard. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF BLIND ADULTS: A STUDY. *New Outlook for the Blind*, 1954, 48, 149-151.—A report of a study to determine the degree of difference of social participa-

tion between blind and non-blind adults in situations other than those involving remuneration and where possible, to determine the distinctive elements of social participation among blind adults. Data were collected by interviewing 100 blind adults in the St. Louis area in 1952-53. Findings revealed participation in organizations, informal participation outside the home with friends, neighbors and relatives, amount of participation similar to that of non-blind, and activities performed by the sighted were performed by the blind with comparable ability.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8879. Green, Ruth. (480 Lexington Ave., New York.) EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING FOR THE HARD OF HEARING. *Volta Rev.*, 1954, 56, 209-212. —The author tells of attitudes of employers toward the hard of hearing who are seeking employment, of the need for proper placement of these prospective employees, and the adaptations which can help them to adjust to employment.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8880. Hossack, Joan R. (Rehabilitation Centre, 6265 Hudson Rd., Montreal, Can.), & Sofin, Rosalie. THE RELATIONSHIP OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING IN REHABILITATION. *Canad. J. occup. Ther.*, 1954, 21, 19-23. —Describes the functions of both the occupational therapy and the vocational counseling departments in a rehabilitation center and shows the interrelationship in supplementing the work of each. Evaluation by the therapist and counselor can aid in setting realistic programs of training and sound vocational goals.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8881. Kinnis, Gladys C. (Royal Victoria Hosp., Montreal, Can.) EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE MOTHER TO THE CHILD WITH A CLEFT PALATE. *Med. soc. Work*, 1954, 3 (2), 67-71. —Problems of emotional maladjustment in the mother of a child with a cleft palate are discussed. Several case histories are cited to show how the medical social worker can help the mother to replace negative attitudes with more positive ones through the exploration of her feelings for the child.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8882. Kraskin, Robert A. THE NON-ACHIEVING MYOPE. *Optom. Wkly*, 1954, 45, 1965-1967.

8883. Leplat, J. ÉTUDE D'UNE BATTERIE DE TESTS POUR AVEUGLES. (A study of a battery of tests for the blind.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (1), 9-14. —Evaluation of the possibility for employment of the blind must be based upon the capacities which the individual still retains, rather than upon the presence of the visual deficiency itself. Blindness does not itself indicate that the individual should adopt a particular vocation, say a handicraft, as the tradition has been: rather, it is an indication that certain vocations should not be pursued. The blind should be regarded in the same light as any other physically handicapped person. And consideration must be given to the adaptation of various trades and professions to the individual's remaining capacities. A battery of verbal and performance tests was especially designed which included form boards, geometrical designs, verbal comprehension, and vocabulary. Validity is discussed, and reported as adequate.—(R. L. Gossette)

8884. Lowman, Edward W., et al. (400 E. 34th St., New York.) THE CHRONIC RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIC; PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN REHABILITATION. *Arch. phys. Med.*, 1954, 35, 643-647. —Psychosocial data on the personality of the chronic patient with rheumatoid arthritis have been divided into three sections on: life history, psychological characteristics (test results indicating functional intelligence, ego strength, sexual identification, etc.), and characteristics of the rehabilitative process (patient's goal, participation in treatment, adjustment to hospital, etc.). Results of the study are preliminary as the research project is just ending the second of its five year course. Characteristics of the average successful rehabilitee are indicated.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8885. New, Mary C. (904 Lexington Ave., New York.) THE DEAF CHILD'S SPEECH VOCABULARY. *Volta Rev.*, 1954, 56, 105-108. —Suggestions on establishing communication skills for the deaf child stresses the use of "natural language," the application of speech to everyday expressions of facts and ideas, and some methods used in nursery, preschool, and primary grades.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8886. Novis, F. W. MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES IN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1955, 20 (1), 20-22. —A general description of the activities of the Connecticut Rehabilitation Bureau is presented, along with some suggestions to management people concerned with making effective and efficient utilization of handicapped persons. A few case studies and governmental findings and recommendations are included.—(A. Canfield)

8887. Petz, Borislav. DEFEKTNI I NJIHOV RAD. (Employing defective people.) *Organizacija rada*, 1951, 1 (3), 5-9.

8888. Rankin, Carl E. (N. C. School for the Deaf, Morganton, N. C.) THE PARENT AND THE DEAF CHILD. *N. C. med. J.*, 1954, 15, 445-447. —A discussion of negative attitudes encountered in parents of deaf children, how they recognize and meet the needs of these children through acceptance of the handicap and the child himself, and acquire an intelligent understanding of the problems to be faced.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8889. Roach, Robert E. (Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kans.) SEVERE DEAFNESS IN THE PRE-SPEECH YEARS. *Volta Rev.*, 1954, 56, 153-167. —For the pre-school child with severe hearing loss, or deafness, communication is limited by lack of hearing, the resultant wordlessness, inability to understand others or to express his own thoughts. Social, emotional, and educational development are all slowed in like proportion. Advice is given parents on what they can do to aid the development of speech in their deaf children.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8890. Woods, Elizabeth M. (School for the Deaf, Sumner, N. Z.) THE ASSESSMENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF POTENTIAL HEARING IN YOUNG CHILDREN WITH DEFECTIVE SPEECH. *N. Z. Speech Therapists' J.*, 1953, 6 (1); 1954, 6 (2). —Part I discusses tests used with children between two and five years of age, based on methods used in the Pre-School Clinic of the Department of Education of Vic-

toria University, Manchester. Part II covers auditory training, the acceptance and use of a hearing aid.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8891. Work, Robert (Mrs.) *WORKING WITH YOUR YOUNG DEAF CHILD.* *Volta Rev.*, 1954, 56, 114-117.—Suggestions and advice to parents on adjusting to the child's handicap, on training in lipreading, on family relations, and on activities for stimulating the child to learn.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

(See also abstracts 8179, 8632, 9020)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

8892. Kotinsky, Ruth, & Coleman, Jules V. *MENTAL HEALTH AS AN EDUCATIONAL GOAL.* *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1955, 56, 267-276.—The basic questions are related to whether mental health as a goal is the function of the schools. If so, to what extent are the schools responsible for the mental health of the pupils? The business of the school is education rather than therapy. It can make its contribution to the normal development of children best by doing its educational job, teaching specific learnings. Indeed the mental health factor is implicit in the normal life of the school.—(G. E. Bird)

8893. Snodgrass, Robert Lee. *RELATIVE EFFECTS OF CHRONOLOGICAL RECENCY AND LOGICAL ARGUMENT UPON EXPRESSED PREFERENCE FOR EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2279-2280.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8894. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *WHAT EDUCATION HAS TO LEARN FROM PSYCHOLOGY.* *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1955, 56, 277-286.—A child learns only when he is motivated. The springs of human motivation revolve around the concept of the self. Herein are involved fundamental physiological satisfactions and safety. The basic incentives the teacher can furnish are acceptance and approval. Out of these grows self-acceptance, thence one's own standard of attainment. Though much of the incentive for learning comes from intrinsic interest in activities themselves, external tangible rewards also serve as motivation. Behind these immediate goals is the support that comes from the need to be admired and approved.—(G. E. Bird)

School Learning

8895. Adragna, C. Michael. *THE PREDICTION OF ACHIEVEMENT IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GENERAL SCIENCE.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2289.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8896. Beltramo, Louise. *AN ALPHABETICAL APPROACH TO THE TEACHING OF READING IN GRADE ONE.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2290.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8897. Brooke, George Milo. *THE COMMON DENOMINATOR METHOD IN THE DIVISION OF FRACTIONS.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2290-2291.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8898. Brown, Donald Pardee. *AUDING AS THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE ABILITY.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2281-2282.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8899. Brown, Elisabeth M., & M'Comisky, James G. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) *EX-NATIONAL SERVICE AND "SCHOOLBOY" UNDERGRADUATES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.* *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 25, 55-59.—Two groups of ex-servicemen students in the faculties of arts and of sciences in the University of Edinburgh were compared with students entering directly from secondary school. The arts students showed approximately equal academic performance, but in the science faculty the "schoolboys" did better in certain aspects of their college work. Weakness in mathematics among the veterans resulting from disuse of the subject appeared to be the dominant factor.—(R. C. Strassburger)

8900. Coffield, William H. *A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF NON-PROMOTION ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2291-2292.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8901. Conboy, William Andrew. *A STUDY OF THE RETENTION OF SPEECH CONTENT AS MEASURED BY IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED RECALL.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2434-2435.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8902. Dawson, Dan T., & Ruddell, Arden K. (Stanford U., Calif.) *THE CASE FOR THE MEANING THEORY IN TEACHING ARITHMETIC.* *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 393-399.—The author cites studies that clearly reveal the advantages to be gained through a meaning theory approach to the teaching of arithmetic in the elementary school. The implications for teachers include: (1) increased use of representative material; (2) more class time devoted to discussion and explanations; and (3) short, specific, practice periods following thorough development of topics. More studies are needed. Longitudinal studies and case studies could be revealing.—(S. M. Amatore)

8903. Dolch, Edward William. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *METHODS IN READING.* Champaign, Illinois: The Garrard Press, 1955. viii, 377 p. \$3.50.—Some 25 of the author's articles published in various journals are collected here, and several chapters of new material are added. While the emphasis is on methods of teaching and administering reading, attention is also given to principles. Most of the material is devoted to reading in the elementary school, but remedial work in high school and the work of University Educational Clinics are considered.—(M. Murphy)

8904. Duker, Sam. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) *A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE TEACHING OF LISTENING AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL.* *J. Communication*, 1955, 5, 7-15.—33-item annotated bibliography.

8905. Feldt, Leonard Samuel. *A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF SELECTED TECHNIQUES FOR MEASURING SKILLS IN CAPITALIZATION, PUNCTUATION, AND LANGUAGE USAGE.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2276-2277.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8906. Fersh, Irving J. GROUP THERAPY AS A TECHNIQUE TO RELEASE TENSION AND ANXIETY EXISTING PRIOR TO REGENTS EXAMINATIONS: AN EXPERIMENTAL VENTURE IN MENTAL HYGIENE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2393.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8907. Freeman, William F. (Craig AF Base, Ala.) USE OF ATTITUDE SURVEYS AS A TEACHING DEVICE. *USAF, ATC Instructors' J.*, 1954, 5, 311-316.—Training of pilot instructors and pilot supervisors was found to benefit from use of specially constructed student attitude surveys. They revealed job and teaching concepts and showed training deficits. Undesirable attitudes were believed influenced by weight of disclosed public opinion. The teacher took stock of his own views. The importance of shaping ideals was emphasized.—(R. Tyson)

8908. Gray, William S. (U. Chicago, Ill.) SUMMARY OF READING INVESTIGATIONS JULY 1, 1953, TO JUNE 30, 1954. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 401-442.—A critical summary with annotated bibliography of 84 items.—(M. Murphy)

8909. Gronlund, Norman E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THE USE OF DUAL GROUPING IN STUDENT-CENTERED TEACHING. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 1-16.—Students in an undergraduate Educational Psychology course were organized into "work groups" as a method of facilitating the shifting of leadership responsibility from teacher to student as rapidly as possible. Group membership was based on sociometric data. Each student also belonged to an advisory committee, so that in each work group there was a member of each committee, and in each committee a member of each work group. The advantages of this "dual grouping" system are given, and illustrative material from student evaluation reports of the course are quoted to support these advantages.—(F. Costin)

8910. Hamilton, Ernest R. (Lackland AF Base, Tex.) THE CASE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION. *USAF, ATC Instructors' J.*, 1954, 5, 349-352.—The case method of instruction and role playing is viewed as superior to the directive treatment of subject matter by the teacher. Students act out realistic problem situations which are then discussed freely by the group. "Authority resides in the learning group as a whole."—(R. Tyson)

8911. Hughes, E. W. (Inst. Educ., Leicester, Eng.) CHILDREN'S CHOICES IN INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES IN THE JUNIOR SCHOOL. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 25, 38-50.—Freely-chosen activities reported by children in a city junior school and a county junior school generally fall into conventional categories, with Art and Craft activities predominating. Literate Pursuits next in order, and Play and Game Forms constituting less than 20% of the total. During a given lesson period up to 7 different classes of activity may occur. Questionnaire data designed to reveal the influence of environmental pressures on the choice of activity indicate that teachers' preferences favor the 3 Rs, and parental influences tend toward the same objective.—(R. C. Strassburger)

8912. King, Ines B. (Highland View Elem. Sch., Oak Ridge, Tenn.) EFFECT OF AGE OF ENTRANCE INTO GRADE I UPON ACHIEVEMENT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 331-336.—The author seeks to determine some of the qualitative

as well as quantitative effects of chronological age at the time of the entrance into the first grade in school. The method used is that of comparison of the achievement of a group of children who entered into the school before 6 years of age with the achievement of a group of children who entered after 6 years of age. A total of 104 children were studied at the end of the sixth grade. The authors conclude from this study that a few additional months of age at the beginning of the first grade is an important factor in the child's ability to meet imposed restrictions and tensions that the school necessarily presents. In all 5 points analyzed, the older children had the advantage.—(S. M. Amatore)

8913. Kingston, Albert J., & George, Clay E. (A & M Coll. Texas, College Station.) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF READING TRAINING AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 467-471.—Grade point averages achieved during their freshman and sophomore years by a group of students who in their freshman year participated in a college reading program were compared with the averages of students who had not participated. A.C.E. scores of the non-participating students were significantly higher. In the Agriculture and Engineering curricula the non-participating students had significantly higher averages. No significant difference was found in the case of Business Administration students.—(M. Murphy)

8914. Lado, Robert. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) ENGLISH PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATION ABROAD. *J. higher Educ.*, 1955, 26, 41-44; 58.—The operation of the English Proficiency Certification program during its first year is described. Certificates were awarded to 719 students who took the tests at 16 centers in 9 countries. Proficiency is determined by means of a 3-hour comprehensive test, a written composition, and an oral interview.—(M. Murphy)

8915. Lanton, Wendell Cuthbert. COMPARISON OF THE READING, ARITHMETIC, AND SPELLING ACHIEVEMENT OF THIRD AND FIFTH GRADE PUPILS IN 1953 AND IN 1934. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1619-1620.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8916. Lebsack, Jacob Robert. SPECIFIC READING ABILITY AS ASSOCIATED WITH SUBJECT MATTER ACHIEVEMENT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1995-1996.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

8917. Lepley, William M. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) THE RATIONALE, CONSTRUCTION, AND PRELIMINARY TRY-OUT OF THE SYNONYM VOCABULARY TEST. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 215-226.—A Synonym Vocabulary Test was devised, consisting of 16 matching-type items. In each item the five stem words were chosen for high frequency of use. The response words were also chosen on the basis of frequency of use and in such fashion as to maximize the range of difficulty within each item. Reliability is .97. Scores appear to correlate with certain criteria of academic achievement.—(R. W. Hunband)

8918. Manolakes, George, (Ball St. Teachers Coll., Ind.), & Sheldon, William D. THE RELATION BETWEEN READING-TEST SCORES AND LANGUAGE-FACTORS INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENTS. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 346-350.—The authors analyzed the effect that reading ability had upon the intelligence

quotients of pupils as measured by written tests. Correlations were computed between total reading scores on achievement tests and the language factors of the intelligence tests. The authors give a number of implications for the study of curriculum changes, but conclude that the present findings only open up possibilities for further investigation, since they merely indicate that some factors are operating which cause a change in the relation between reading and intelligence.—(S. M. Amatora)

8919. Morgan, Raymond William. THE MEASURE OF STRESS AND STRAIN OF TIMED WRITINGS AND PRODUCTION TYPING AS REFLECTED IN CHANGES IN PULSE RATES. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2296.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8920. Nisbet, J. D. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) ENGLISH COMPOSITION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL SELECTION. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1955, 25, 51-54.—Compositions of 189 students selected for secondary school were marked by two methods, that of "quick impression" and an analytic method. When related to subsequent secondary school success neither method of grading was clearly superior, and both showed high validity.—(R. C. Strassburger)

8921. Pearson, John Charles. A STUDY OF THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF GRADUATES OF SELECTED HIGH SCHOOLS IN THEIR FRESHMAN YEAR AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1621.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8922. Ranson, M. Kathleen. (Central Missouri State Coll., Warrensburg.) AN EVALUATION OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE READING AND STUDY PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI. J. educ. Res., 1955, 48, 443-454.—Students who worked in the Reading and Study Skills Clinic showed a significantly greater increase in grade-point average in the semester in which the work was done and in subsequent semesters than an equated group of students who did not have such work. Comparison of results on the Diagnostic Reading Tests given before and after the training period showed improvement in both comprehension and rate, but a greater improvement in rate. Those who scored low initially made the greatest gain in comprehension, but the same was not true for rate.—(M. Murphy)

8923. Raymond, Dorothy MacLean. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) THE PERFORMANCE OF READING ACHIEVERS ON MEMORY SPAN AND ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING TESTS. J. educ. Res., 1955, 48, 455-465.—Reading achievers were pupils whose scores on the Gates Reading Survey for Grades 3 to 10 were two or more years above mental age grade expectancy as determined by the Kuhlmann Anderson Tests. Performance of such pupils on tests of memory span and of associative learning using different types of material and different modes of presentation was studied. On a variety of such tests the performance of reading achievers was superior to that of retarded readers of the same chronological age. 30 references.—(M. Murphy)

8924. Roach, James H. L. (USAF Air U., Maxwell AFB, Ala.) RELATIONSHIP OF CIVILIAN EDUCATION TO SUCCESS IN A HIGH LEVEL MILITARY SCHOOL. Person. Guid. J., 1955, 33, 293.—A study of over 1300 field grade Air Force officers shows a decided positive relationship between their

final cumulative military grades and the amount of their previous civilian education.—(G. S. Speer)

8925. Samuelson, E. E. (Central Washington Coll., Ellensburg.) A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF EXCESSIVE OVERLOADS ON SUMMER SCHOOL STUDENTS. Educ. Adm. Superv., 1955, 41, 90-98.—The present study was projected to seek objective evidence on crucial questions. It included 105 students who had requested and been granted extra hour class loads. The author analyzes the personal reactions to the summer overloads and then makes a comparison of grade point averages. He finds the latter to be higher than the cumulative grade point averages prior to the summer session.—(S. M. Amatora)

8926. Sapon, Stanley M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A WORK SAMPLE TEST FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGNOSIS. J. Psychol., 1955, 39, 97-104.—A work sample procedure has been suggested to predict aptitude for foreign language. From considerations of linguistics, pedagogy, and test-construction, Mandarin Chinese seems better than an artificial language.—(R. W. Husband)

8927. Slavina, L. S. SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE INTELLECTUAL WORK OF UNSUCCESSFUL SCHOLARS. SCR Psychol. Bull., 1954, No. 8, 1-11.—A translation from the Russian (Sovetsk. Pedagog., 1954, No. 1, 91-101). "The hypothesis which arose in the course of research was confirmed: that in the phenomenon of 'intellectual passivity' in children we must distinguish, first, the attitude to intellectual activity, and secondly, the absence of the appropriate knowledge, habits and skills required for the realization of the given intellectual activity."—(I. D. London)

8928. Smith, Linda Cleora. A STUDY OF LATENCY CHARACTERISTICS OF RETARDED READERS AND READING ACHIEVERS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1625-1626.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1949, Temple U.

8929. Smith, Lyman John. INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF AN ELECTRONICS ACHIEVEMENT TEST EXAMINED BY A PRINCIPAL AXES ANALYSIS AND HOMOGENEOUS CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1967-1968.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8930. Staker, James Edward. A STUDY OF ACADEMICALLY SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS IN A LARGE SECONDARY SCHOOL. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2280.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8931. Standlee, Lloyd, & Mech, Edmund. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A BRIEF NOTE ON TRENDS IN SCHOOL LEARNING RESEARCH. J. educ. Res., 1955, 48, 355-367.—Reports of research work on school learning published since 1949 are summarized with reference to variables studied, the school level at which the work was done, and the relevance of the research for schoolroom learning theory. 33 references.—(M. Murphy)

8932. Thomas, R. Murray. (N. Y. New York.) WAYS OF TEACHING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1955. xiv, 558 p. \$4.75.—The first section of the book describes backgrounds for teaching in 7 chapters. These include types of schools and ways of comparing schools,

the nature of the child, the focus of education, modern techniques in discipline, and ways of planning. The second section including 14 chapters, discusses classroom practice. These are divided into chapters dealing with language, arts, arithmetic and science, social learnings, creative activities, and recreation. Two concluding chapters show the prospective teacher how to evaluate and report progress and how to select a teaching position.—(S. M. Amatora)

8933. Thompson, Orville Eugene, & Tom, Frederick Kwai Tuck. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO DETERMINE THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO PATTERNS OF TEACHING VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2012-2013.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

8934. Vanek, Zdenek. THE ROLE OF COLOR IN LEARNING: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF COLOR IN LEARNING AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE COLOR RATIONALE OF THE RORSCHACH PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC TEST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2299.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8935. Watt, Mary A. MEANINGFULNESS OF AUDIO-VISUAL INSTRUCTION AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF LEARNING IN BOWLING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2300-2301.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8936. Weaver, David O., de Lespinois, Pierre (Lackland AF Base, Tex.), & Buechel, Erwin H. TEACHING ENGLISH TO FOREIGN STUDENTS IN THE AIR FORCE. USAF, ATC Instructors' J., 1954, 5, 337-344.—The USAF Pre-Flight and Language Training Course for Allied Students deals with 20 nationalities speaking more than 12 languages. By means of films and tape recorders used in a new technique "each student participates and receives an instructor's attention for the full class period" and speaks English half that time. Stress is on aeronautical terminology and flight phraseology.—(R. Tyson)

8937. Weislogel, Mary H. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VISUAL MEMORY AND SPELLING ABILITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2398.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8938. Welsh, George Byron. AN INVESTIGATION OF SOME PREDICTIVE FACTORS IN AUDING ABILITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2407-2408.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8939. Woolf, Maurice D., & Woolf, Jeanne A. (Kansas State Coll., Manhattan.) THE CASE OF THE TIRED READERS. *Personn. guid. J.*, 1955, 33, 294-298.—The social and behavior problems of a number of students were also helped by improving reading skills.—(G. S. Speer)

Interests, Attitudes & Habits

8940. Angelino, Henry, & Mech, Edmund V. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) "FEARS AND WORRIES" CONCERNING PHYSICAL CHANGES: A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF 32 FEMALES. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 195-198.—College girls were asked to write statements concerning "some aspect of physical development which disturbed you either during childhood or adolescence." Height and weight comprised two-

thirds the worries; teeth, speech, and puberty the rest. All worries related to social and emotional life, not one to academic work.—(R. W. Husband)

8941. Angelino, Henry, & Mech, Edmund V. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) SOME "FIRST" SOURCES OF SEX INFORMATION, AS REPORTED BY SIXTY-SEVEN COLLEGE WOMEN. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 321-324.—Sixty-seven college women were asked where they had obtained their first sex information, and what suggestions they had for improvement of information-imparting. More had been acquired from other girls and from printed materials than from parents; and both parental and school training had been lacking.—(R. W. Husband)

8942. Asher, Eston Jackson, Jr. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARD ETHICAL PRACTICES AND SEVERAL ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1991.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8943. Collins, Mildred. (U. Coll., Leicester, Eng.) THE CAUSES OF PREMATURE LEAVING FROM GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. PART II. *Brit. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 25, 23-35.—Part II of the report (see 29: 6140) relates premature leaving to selection procedures, the availability of technical secondary education programs in the area, rate of transference within the secondary educational system, and the provision of 4-year courses leading to G. C. E. From the questionnaire information supplied by the local education authorities none of these educational practices appears to significantly influence premature withdrawal from grammar school. Control of the problem depends upon the development of appropriate attitudes towards education in the community rather than on more refined techniques of selection.—(R. C. Strassburger)

8944. Evans, Lura Elizabeth. THE INFLUENCE OF RELAXATION TECHNIQUES ON THE VARYING LEVEL OF TENSION IN COLLEGE WOMEN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2384.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

8945. Freitag, Günter. (U. Marburg, Germany.) DIE LITERARISCHEN INTERESSEN VON SCHÜLERN UND SCHÜLERINNEN EINER HÖHEREN LEHRANSTALT. (The literary interests of high school students.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 284-311.—Interviews and questionnaires of reading interests of 201 boys and 43 girls indicated that boys aged 10 to 13 prefer adventure and hero stories written especially for their age group. From 13 to 16 they grow more interested in the works of well known poets and writers. This trend continues in the 16 to 19 age group. Similarly, girls initially prefer literature written especially for them, shift to sentimental love stories during puberty, and read the works of great poets during adolescence. A daily newspaper was read by all those students to whom one was available.—(H. P. David)

8946. Gist, Noel P. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) FRATERNAL MEMBERSHIP POLICIES AND MINORITY GROUPS: THE CASE OF MISSOURI UNIVERSITY. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 2, 165-172.—"The fraternal system itself is a power structure... Its bureaucratic character gives the system strength... By and large this organizational strength is mustered in support of an ideology and set of practices op-

posed to the integration of minority groups into the main cultural stream of American life. The system itself exemplifies 'the American dilemma' in its bureaucratic form."—(R. M. Frumkin)

8947. Gronlund, Norman E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THE RELATIVE ABILITY OF HOME-ROOM TEACHERS AND SPECIAL-SUBJECT TEACHERS TO JUDGE THE SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF PRE-ADOLESCENT PUPILS. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 381-391.—A socio-metric test was used to determine the social acceptability of pupils in 12 6th grade classes. For each of these classes the home-room teacher, who spent half the school day with the pupils, and a special-subject teacher, who spent an hour a day with them, were asked to rank the pupils in order of their relative acceptability to their classmates. Home-room teachers proved to be more accurate judges of social acceptability. Teachers were also asked to indicate which children in each class they preferred most and least. The presence of this bias was found to impair the accuracy of judgment of social acceptability.—(M. Murphy)

8948. Henderson, Joseph R. THE EFFECT OF ONE YEAR'S ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGE UPON ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY LIVING OF STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1836-1839.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

8949. Herman, Robert D. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) THE "GOING STEADY" COMPLEX: A RE-EXAMINATION. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1955, 17, 26-40.—A questionnaire study of 193 undergraduate students indicates that "two types of going steady patterns now exist, one oriented to marriage and the other a dalliance relationship."—(M. M. Gillet)

8950. Lawrence, Charles R. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) MOVEMENTS FOR THE ABOLITION OF FRATERNITY SEGREGATION AT THIRTY-THREE COLLEGES. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 2, 140-153.—"The elimination of discriminatory clauses would seem to be the minimum toward which a given campus might work." Although a negative approach "... it frees the members of a local house to look beyond the group within which they have traditionally sought members." Suggests that fraternities, student government councils, and the campus press might do much to aid in the integration of formerly excluded minority groups.—(R. M. Frumkin)

8951. Lins, L. J., & Pitt, Hy. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) COMPARISON OF ABILITY AND BACKGROUND OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FRESHMEN ACCORDING TO DISTANCE FROM HOME TO THE UNIVERSITY OR ANOTHER COLLEGE. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 333-344.—Students at the University of Wisconsin who are residents of that state were divided into 5 groups depending upon their place of residence, primarily with respect to nearness to the University or another college. These groups were then compared with regard to the following variables: ACE score, high school rank, first semester University grade point average, Reading Test score, high school principal's rating, and age.—(M. Murphy)

8952. Martin, Richard Pantall. THE ADJUSTMENT OF LATIN-AMERICAN MALE STUDENTS IN SELECTED PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE

UNITED STATES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1805-1806.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Northwestern U.

8953. Moran, Roger Francis. AN ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MILITARY MORALE RESEARCH WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR ASSESSMENT OF MORALE ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2147.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Syracuse U.

8954. Poe, Wesley A. DIFFERENTIAL VALUE PATTERNS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1997-1998.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

8955. Ross, Ian C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) GROUP STANDARDS CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF JEWS TO FRATERNITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 2, 133-140.—Four facts arise from this study: (1) there is much uniformity in perceiving one's house as exclusionist in opinion; (2) beyond this uniformity of perception there is little evidence of group standards about the admission of Jews; (3) members are not well informed about the opinions of their fellow members; (4) after the feedback members shifted their opinions to coincide with the house mean opinion.—(R. M. Frumkin)

8956. Simenson, William, & Geis, Gilbert. A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. *J. higher Educ.*, 1955, 26, 21-24; 56-57.—Information was obtained from a random sample of 145 students at the University of Oslo and 275 students at the University of Wisconsin. The Norwegian student has all but his academic interests met outside the university, while the American student as shown in this sample finds most of his interests satisfied within the university environment. American students enjoy university life much more (particularly so in the case of women), are more likely to be working part-time, spend much more time in the classroom but less time studying, know their professors more intimately, and attend church more regularly than their Norwegian fellows.—(M. Murphy)

8957. Stephenson, Chester M., & Wilcox, Carol G. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) SOCIAL DISTANCE VARIATIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 240-241.—In December 1953, 1,000 copies of the Bogardus Scale were administered to all students in the residence halls. In the scale measuring attitudes toward negroes, significant differences resulted. Three critical ratios emerged. The results of this study confirmed earlier studies.—(S. M. Amatora)

8958. Washburne, Norman Foster. ATTITUDES AND RESPONSES OF SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE STUDENTS AS RELATED TO THEIR RESIDENCE IN URBAN COMMUNITIES AND TO THEIR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1831.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Washington U.

8959. Whitney, Vincent Heath. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) FRATERNITIES AT BROWN UNIVERSITY. *Soc. Probl.*, 1955, 2, 153-159.—Brown University opposes discriminatory clauses excluding certain students from consideration as members of fraternities, it will support orderly student efforts to end discrimination, but it will not initiate these

efforts. This policy it believes to be the wisest in the long run.—(R. M. Frumkin)

(See also abstract 8487)

Special Education

8960. Bloustein, Murray. (N.Y.C. Board of Education.) AFTER HIGH SCHOOL WHAT? JOB STATUS OF HOME INSTRUCTION PUPILS FOUR TO SEVEN YEARS AFTER GRADUATION. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 219-221.—Questionnaire Returns from 93 former pupils are reported with respect to employment (over 50% working full-time outside the home), earnings (median hourly rate of \$1.25, higher than two samples of New York and Pennsylvania regular high school graduates), time lag in getting work (median of 9 months), job stability (40% had held one job for four or more years), kinds of jobs held (widely diversified, but a substantial cluster in clerical and sales work), and aids in placement (12% used private employment agencies, vocational rehabilitation-type services helping materially.—(T. E. Newland)

8961. Brumbaugh, Florence M. (Hunter Coll. Elementary Sch., New York.) OUR YOUNGEST INTELLECTUALS THIRTEEN YEARS LATER. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 168-170; 195. —Twelve of the original 27 children in the first (1941) kindergarten, able to account also for all but one of the 15 not present, returned for a reunion, described their insights into the Hunter College Elementary School program, and compared their prophecies with their achievements. All were in the top one per cent on the Stanford Binet; all are in college; they came largely from middle income families; and, at least those present, appeared socially well adjusted.—(T. E. Newland)

8962. Getz, Steven B. (Calif. Sch. for the Deaf, Berkeley.) NON-ORGANICALLY DEAF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 204-206.—Children with communication problems resulting from mental retardation, emotional problems, or aphasia or aphasia-like conditions are not "directly injured educationally" by placement in educational facilities for the deaf and hard of hearing, but the failure to identify and diagnose them prevents their receiving early "the specialized education and/or therapy they require."—(T. E. Newland)

8963. Gowan, J. C., & Gowan, May Seagoe. THE GIFTED CHILD: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 72-94.—The 200 items are grouped into six major categories: general or over-all considerations; philosophy and objectives; physical, mental, emotional, and social traits; organization of local projects; curriculum adjustments; and evaluation and follow-up studies.—(T. E. Newland)

8964. Hildreth, Gertrude. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) SCHOOL-WIDE PLANNING FOR THE GIFTED. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 1-10.—It requires the effort of the entire school-staff in order to reach all the gifted children. These children constitute a precious human resource. Ample provision for them will be rewarded. The author analyzes a number of points showing how such a program for the gifted can be coordinated: (1) the school supervisor of gifted children; (2) alternative instructional provisions for the gifted; (3) teaching the gifted as an aspect of in-

dividualized instruction; (4) goals for the gifted; (5) features of modern educational practices that benefit gifted children throughout the school.—(S. M. Amatora)

8965. Ikeda, Hannah. ADAPTING THE NURSERY SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 171-173; 195.—The experimental pre-school program in Champaign, Illinois (under the Univ. of Ill.) is described. The I.Q.'s of the children ranged from 45 to 85, and etiologies were highly varied. Added to a regular nursery school program were "emphasis on learning disabilities, more systematic instruction, individualization of instruction, special clinical teaching, and intensive parent education."—(T. E. Newland)

8966. Passow, A. Harry; Goldberg, Miriam; Tannenbaum, Abraham J., & French, Will. PLANNING FOR TALENTED YOUTH. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1955. ix, 84 p. \$1.00.—The talented youth project, is designed to study various aspects of talent and to assess modifications schools may make in organization and in curriculum and teaching in order to improve their educational provisions for the talented. The work of the project has three aspects: (a) preparing materials that summarize and interpret research on the talented and their education; (b) providing assistance to schools in the development of their own research and experimental programs for the talented; (c) conducting basic studies in the nature and function of talent. 162-item bibliography.—(G. C. Carter)

8967. Purcell, Roderick N. (Ohio Dept. Ment. Hygiene and Correction, Columbus.) COMMUNITY CLASSES FOR RETARDED YOUTH. *Motive*, 1954, 1 (4), 4-13; 29-30.—Ohio's program for trainable (sub-special class) children, operated under the Division of Mental Hygiene, is described. Of the 100 classes serving 1000 children in 38 counties, 49 have been approved. Average per capita cost, for a nine month period, was \$500, the State Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction contributing up to \$200 per child, the local school districts paying amounts equal to their annual per capita cost of regular elementary schooling, and additional funds being obtained from various other agencies and persons. Programs, staff characteristics and salaries, housing, and in-service training programs are described.—(T. E. Newland)

8968. Tenny, John W. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) EPILEPTIC CHILDREN IN DETROIT'S SPECIAL SCHOOL PROGRAM. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 162-167.—Recorded information on 765 pupils enrolled in the White Special School for Epileptics from January 1935 to June 1947 was analyzed as regards their medical characteristics and treatment, home and reported personality characteristics, intelligence test results (on 690 of them) including retest results on 284, and their academic placement, progress and measured achievement. Implications of the findings and suggestions for further research are indicated.—(T. E. Newland)

8969. Wallin, J. E. Wallace. (311 Highland St., Lyndalia, Wilmington, Del.) EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF LOW ABILITY; CORRIGENDA. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1954, 60, 119-120.—Some corrections of historical inaccuracies reported in the field of edu-

cation of the mentally retarded are made by the author who pioneered in work for handicapped children. Dr. Wallin was instrumental in promoting special education legislation and in setting up standards for the training of special education teachers, for admission policies for students needing special classes, and for certification of teachers of the mentally retarded.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8970. Wallin, J. E. Wallace. (311 Highland St., Lyndalia, Wilmington, Del.) **THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL RETARDATES.** *School Executive*, 1954, (Sept.), 60-61.—A discussion of what has been done in various states to provide education or training for children with very limited mentality. Special education laws enacted since 1951 are securing special classes in the public schools for those children ejected from the regular grades and refused admission to special classes for the so-called educables.—(Courtesy of *Bull. Curr. Lit. . . . Handicapped.*)

8971. Wilson, Frank T. (Hunter Coll., N. Y.) **COMMENT ON THE CASE OF THE "GIFTED CHILD."** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 109-112.—This comment is on an article by the same name by Max S. Marshall (see 29: 1523). Wilson argues the significance of the term "gifted" and suggestions regarding educational programs for them. He states that Marshall disregarded evidence that the reliability of teachers' subjective judgments regarding the extent and variability of children's interests and abilities leaves much to be desired; and that differences are of immense importance to society if developed in relationship to potential. He prefers grouping to segregation. Reply by Max S. Marshall, p. 113-114.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 8752, 9005)

Educational Guidance

8972. Blake, Walter S., Jr. (U. Maryland, College Park.) **STUDY-SKILLS PROGRAMS.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1955, 26, 97-99; 114.—Programs in effect at a number of institutions were studied by means of a questionnaire, and their characteristics are critically summarized and evaluated.—(M. Murphy)

8973. Bond, John B., Jr. (John B. Bond High School, Lewiston, N. C.), & Brown, William H. **A FACULTY STUDIES EMOTIONAL NEEDS OF PUPILS.** *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 24, 37-30.—The approach used by the faculty of a high school to get a deeper understanding of the emotional needs of its pupils is described. Use was made of Rath's observation technique, the Wishing Well Test, and Self-Portrait N. Teachers were encouraged and trained through a series of faculty discussion. Use was made at faculty meetings of films such as "Shy Guy," "Act Your Age," and "Understanding Your Emotions."—(W. Coleman)

8974. Brady, Marna V. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) **STUDENT COUNSELOR SELECTION.** *Personnel. Quid. J.*, 1955, 33, 289-292.—A list of 18 problem situations likely to occur in a dormitory are presented to groups of applicants for the position of dormitory counselor. The discussions are observed and rated by a committee as a method of evaluating the applicants.—(G. S. Speer)

8975. Chambers, Frank May. **THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMPATHY TO SCHOLASTIC SUCCESS WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR STUDENT PERSONNEL WORKERS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1991.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

8976. Fordyce, Joseph Warder. **AN ANALYSIS OF EVALUATIVE STUDIES IN SELECTED AREAS OF GUIDANCE.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1992-1993.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

8977. Glazer, Stanford Howard. **DEVELOPMENT OF MICHIGAN COLLEGE COUNSELING PROGRAMS —1940-1950.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1993.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Wayne U.

8978. Hoyt, Donald Paul. **DIFFERENTIAL OUTCOMES OF COUNSELING WITH COLLEGE MEN.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2126.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8979. Huntley, C. W. (Union Coll., Schenectady, N. Y.) **TOWARD A MORE EFFECTIVE FRESHMAN ADVISORY SYSTEM.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1955, 25, 94-97.—A panel of freshman advisers is made up in the spring from among faculty members who teach freshman courses, and the list given to freshmen before classes begin. After about 3 weeks of classes in the fall freshmen are asked to list their first, second, and third choices among those on the list whom they have as instructors. The system has proved to be a decided improvement over systems used in the past.—(M. Murphy)

8980. Jamrich, John X. (Coe Coll., Cedar Rapids, Ia.) **ORGANIZATIONAL PRACTICES IN STUDENT-FACULTY COUNSELING PROGRAMS IN SMALL COLLEGES.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 36-40.—The author obtained information prior to the reorganization of the counseling program, by sending questionnaires to 30 selected colleges. He cites a tendency to distinguish between the counseling of underclassmen and upperclass students. There is a tendency to select faculty members for underclassmen while upperclassmen have greater choice. These and some half-dozen other problems are pointed out and analyzed.—(S. M. Amatora)

8981. Lifton, Walter M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **COUNSELING THE STUDENT COUNCIL.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 102-108.—The author seeks to analyze why student councils fail to develop and to assume their potential role in the school. A prepared letter was sent out to all members of the council, asking for cooperation in finding out what the problems were, and then to help find ways toward their solution. Details of the program are given along with the follow-up meetings, conferences, and convention. The students accepted their job; now it is up to the school to help them see it through.—(S. M. Amatora)

8982. Michell, Douglas Albert. **EDUCATIONAL-VOCATIONAL COUNSELING FOR THE PUBLIC AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2243-2244.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8983. Morris, Glyn. **A GUIDANCE PROGRAM FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.** Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1955. 47 p.—Some of the problems found by rural areas are described, such as migration,

lack of adequate services, and lack of trained teachers. Several suggestions are offered on ways to get a systematic guidance program started in rural schools. The various guidance tools and techniques are described and information is provided as to further sources of information for counselors. Some suggestions for group guidance are also given.—(W. Coleman)

8984. Murphy, Albert T. (Boston U., Mass.) COUNSELING STUDENTS WITH SPEECH AND HEARING PROBLEMS. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 33, 260-264.—The client centered counselor of individuals with speech and hearing disorders finds it necessary to function within a highly pliable framework of attitudes. The degree of emphasis on a directive or non-directive approach will vary according to his perception of the emotional comfort or discomfort of the person. Ten illustrative cases are presented, and the framework for speech counseling is discussed.—(G. S. Speer)

8985. Shaw, Carl E. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE KUDER PREFERENCE RECORD-VOCATIONAL FOR EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1622-1623.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8986. Smith, Lester E. SOME IMPLICATIONS OF THE THEORY OF CLIENT-CENTERED THERAPY FOR STUDENT PERSONNEL WORK WITH APPLICATION TO ANTIOCH COLLEGE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2279.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8987. Southard, Charles Walter. THE EFFECT OF STUDENT-SELECTION OF ADVISOR ON RAPPORT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2012.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

8988. Stone, David R. (Utah State Agric. Coll., Logan.) TEACHER AND ADMINISTRATION ATTITUDES TOWARD COUNSELING. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 33, 287-288.—Neither directive nor non-directive methods are appropriate to all educational situations. Teachers and administrators need to remain flexible in method.—(G. S. Speer)

8989. Terrill, Sarah Gentry. A STUDY OF VISITING TEACHER CASES RECEIVING LENGTHY SERVICE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1996.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Wayne U.

8990. Young, F. Chandler. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) EVALUATION OF A COLLEGE COUNSELING PROGRAM. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 33, 282-286.—Scholastic improvement, change in self-prediction, and student satisfaction were used as criteria for evaluating a college counseling program. Data from 100 randomly selected college freshmen showed that counseling had no noticeable effect upon scholastic achievement or self-prediction, but was reacted to favorably by the students.—(G. S. Speer)

Educational Measurement

8991. Bursch, Charles Wesley, II. UTILITY OF THE KUDER PREFERENCE RECORD IN SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2275.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8992. Carter, Harold D. (U. California, Berkeley.) IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF OBJECTIVE TEST ITEMS. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 61-71.—The responses on and reactions to the 100 items in a true-false course examination were analyzed for 25 of the top and 25 of the bottom scorers in a group of 89 university summer school students. There was marked agreement among the students as to which were good and trivial items, although the opinions of an individual student were unreliable. Rated significance of the items was not a valid predictor of their discrimination power.—(T. E. Newland)

8993. Chappell, Tolan L. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) NOTE ON THE VALIDITY OF THE ARMY GENERAL CLASSIFICATION TEST AS A PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 53-55.—Presents validity data and college norms for AGCT-1c, based on all University of Missouri male freshmen enrolled in ROTC courses. For this group the AGCT was about as good a predictor of academic achievement as any of the other tests used in the freshmen placement battery.—(F. Costin)

8994. Fricke, Benno G. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EMPIRICALLY VALIDATED PERSONALITY TEST EMPLOYING CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS FOR THE PREDICTION OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2116-2119.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8995. Isaacson, Lee E. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) PREDICTING SUCCESS IN THE WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM. *Personn. Guid. J.*, 1955, 33, 270-273.—32 scores or scales, school grades, self-ratings, and employees' ratings were used in a study of success of 144 students in a work experience program. It is concluded that the predictive devices used in the traditional academic situation are also useful in predicting success in the work experience program.—(G. S. Speer)

8996. Krubeck, Floyd Earl. RELATION OF UNITS TAKEN AND MARKS EARNED IN HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS TO ACHIEVEMENT IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1963-1964.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Missouri.

8997. McQuary, John P. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) & Truax, William E., Jr. AN UNDER-ACHIEVEMENT SCALE. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 393-399.—Under-achievers are defined as students whose first semester grade point average was one half standard deviation or more below the average corresponding to their ACE score. An achievement scale consisting of 24 items from the MMPI was constructed and is reproduced here. It was successful in distinguishing between over-achievers and under-achievers among freshman males at the University of Wisconsin.—(M. Murphy)

8998. Paisios, John P. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & Remmers, H. H. A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE SRA YOUTH INVENTORY. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 25-30.—The definition, purpose, and construction of the SRA Youth Inventory is discussed. On the basis of a factor analysis, these 3 factors seem to underlie the problem areas of the Inventory: (1) "General problems"; (2) "egoistic-social"; (3) "historical-future." Interpreting the inventory in terms of these three problem factors "provides more

information on the nature of the needs and problems of younger people."—(F. Costin)

(See also abstract 8918)

Education Staff Personnel

8999. Amatora, Mary. (St. Francis Coll., Ft. Wayne, Ind.) LEADERSHIP THROUGH PERSONALITY. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 115-118.—The investigation of teachers' opinions relative to themselves and their fellow teachers on certain personality elements is reported for 100 elementary school teachers. Eight scales analyzing as many elements of personality and leadership are included. Results are analyzed according to grade-level of teachers. Means are given for each grade-level for each scale. The author concludes that by developing a wide range of interests, increased initiative, facility in social situations, and above all a deep genuine sincerity in all dealings with his fellow-men, the teacher will possess that personality and leadership so necessary in our educational system today.—(S. M. Amatora)

9000. Barbour, Julius Ervin. THE SELECTION AND INSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL CUSTODIANS IN SELECTED SCHOOL SYSTEMS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1969-1970.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Michigan State Coll.

9001. Beaty, Edgar. (East Carolina Coll., Greenville, N. C.) QUALITIES DESIRED IN OFF-CAMPUS SUPERVISING TEACHERS. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1955, 41, 75-82.—The author studied the qualifications of 99 supervising teachers who supervised 100 secondary student-teachers. Qualities were later grouped into 7 functional categories. A table includes personal-professional qualities as described by the two groups. The author urges for the selection of supervisory teachers, those who wish to advance their own professional growth as well as those who seek to advance the student supervised, and who maintain desirable pupil rapport.—(S. M. Amatora)

9002. Carter, Patricia Hadaway. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS EXISTING AMONG A PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S BACKGROUND, SELF CONCEPT, ROLE CONCEPT, VALUES, AND PATTERN OF WORK. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1970-1971.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

9003. Fleming, Thomas F. (Stout Institute, Menomonee, Wis.) A STUDY OF MASS-MEDIA ATTITUDES TOWARD CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE WELFARE OF TEACHERS IN 1931, 1941, 1951. *J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 48, 369-379.—Attitudes of high-circulation newspapers and magazines as revealed in news and editorial material toward retirement provisions, work load, tenure, added duties, vacations or sabbatical leaves, age of retirement, sick leave, and hospitalization provisions were studied in the years indicated.—(M. Murphy)

9004. Gordon, Ira J. (U. Maryland, College Park.) THE TEACHER AS A GUIDANCE WORKER: UNDERSTANDING THE CHILD'S COMMUNITY. *Understanding the Child*, 1955, 34, 15-19.—"Three questions need to be answered in order to understand the child's communities: Who affects his behavior? What are the expectations and standards? How are these communicated to him?" Ways for collecting information

to answer these questions are discussed.—(W. Coleman)

9005. Great Britain. Ministry of Education. National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers. TRAINING AND SUPPLY OF TEACHERS OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS. FOURTH REPORT OF... London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1954, 45 p. 2s. (New York: British Information Center.)—Specifically considered are "questions relating to the training and supply of teachers of handicapped pupils, with particular regard to teachers in special schools (although some consideration is given to needs in ordinary schools), including hospital schools" as regards the general and particular qualifications of teachers, needs for additional courses and anticipated training demands. More extensively treated are these problems in the areas of the blind, deaf and partially deaf, and the multiply handicapped.—(T. E. Newland)

9006. Hoyt, Kenneth Boyd. A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF TEACHER KNOWLEDGE OF PUPIL CHARACTERISTICS ON PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLASSWORK. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1994-1995.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

9007. Kretlow, Burton W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), & Dreier, William H. A SCALE FOR MEASURING TEACHERS' BELIEFS ABOUT CHILDREN, SCHOOLS, AND TEACHING. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 325-330.—This scale was constructed in an attempt to discover the objectives of teachers in different types of school systems. It is a simple, one page, scaled check sheet which places a numerical value on the nature of the teachers' beliefs. The 24-item scale is given. The authors state that the scale has been used effectively in ascertaining the beliefs of teachers in different school systems.—(S. M. Amatora)

9008. Langdon, Grace, & Stout, Irving W. TEACHER PARENT INTERVIEWS. New York: Prentice Hall, 1954. xii, 355 p. \$3.95.—Techniques that classroom teachers may employ in interviewing parents are presented. Stress is placed on understanding and dealing with the feelings of the child, parent, teacher, and administrator. Situations often occasioning interviews are discussed and three chapters are devoted to describing things that the teacher might do and say with respect to a number of common problems. Examples drawn from actual interviews are presented, and some do's and don'ts are outlined. The last chapter deals with the question of keeping records.—(W. Coleman)

9009. Manning, Walton. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION OF SELECTED TEACHERS IN FAVORED URBAN AND LESS FAVORED RURAL TEACHING POSITIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1586-1587.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

9010. Mattila, Ruth Hughes. (De Paul U., Chicago.) READING INSTRUCTION FOR PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS: AN EXPERIMENT IN FUNCTIONAL LEARNING. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 384-392.—The author questions whether directors of teacher education courses apply criteria in evaluating the results in their own teaching. The present study is an experiment in functional learning. The author describes the program and its results as follows: (1) organiza-

tion for initial learning; (3) the phases of a reading program; (4) discovering criteria for evaluating a reading program; (5) the evaluation of reading programs; (6) results and conclusions of evaluation of reading programs; and, (6) functional learning as a method of instruction. 19 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

9011. Runke, Ruth Jane. *TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR AS IT EXPRESSES THE CULTURE PATTERNS OF THE LOWEST SOCIAL CLASSES IN CERTAIN INDIANA CITIES*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1634-1635.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

9012. Sledge, George Willard. *RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOME PRETEACHING CHARACTERISTICS AND SUBSEQUENT PERFORMANCE OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1635-1636.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Michigan State Coll.

9013. Walker, Ralph Harpham. *A TECHNIQUE FOR ASSESSING TEACHER HUMAN RELATIONS*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1999.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

9014. Webb, Wilse B., & Bowers, Norman D. *STUDENT PERFORMANCE AS A MEASURE OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROFICIENCY*. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 077.01.06, 7 p.—A fundamental question about instructors and instructional techniques is whether there are significant differences between instructors in terms of student achievement. This study is concerned with this question. A critical test of the effectiveness of a flight instructor was secured by determination of his students' performance as flyers. Performance of randomized students of various instructors was found to be significantly different. Therefore, some instructors are more effective than others in teaching students to fly.

9015. Webb, Wilse B., & Nolan, C. Y. *STUDENT, SUPERVISOR, AND SELF-RATINGS OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROFICIENCY*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 42-46.—51 instructors in a military setting were rated for their teaching proficiency by their students and supervisors. Instructors also rated themselves on the same scale. Student ratings and self-ratings were highly correlated. Supervisors' rating were uncorrelated with self-ratings and other additional measures of instructor's characteristics. More intelligent and better educated instructors tended to be more self-critical. Instructors who expressed more interest in teaching were rated as superior by their students. Discrepancies between student ratings and instructors' ratings were not related to the judged proficiency of the teacher.—(F. Costin)

(See also abstracts 8690, 8947)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

9016. Buzzard, R. B. *ATTENDANCE AND ABSENCE IN INDUSTRY: THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE*. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 238-252.—Statistics regarding absenteeism in British industries are anomalous and inconsistent—a point which the author develops in detail. Great caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions on the basis of them, whether

for research or for framing policy.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

9017. Courbin, Jean-Pierre. *LA FORMATION PSYCHOLOGIQUE DES AGENTS CHARGÉS DU PLACEMENT DANS LES SERVICES DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE*. (The psychological training of employment placement officers.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (1), 31-45.—An important stage in the training of employment placement officers and counselors is the group discussion, during which 6 or 7 trainees meet with a discussion leader in a round-table discussion of the various aspects of their work. The discussion leader assumes a naive, non-directive attitude to elicit the attitudes of the trainees toward their work, the employment seeker, and their responsibilities in an attempt to aid the trainees to arrive at a better understanding of their feelings about their role.—(R. L. Gossette)

9018. Creelman, John A. *AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL FITNESS INDEX IN RELATION TO TRAINING CRITERIA IN NAVAL AIR TRAINING*. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 057.01.01, II, 7 p.—The central problem of this investigation was to determine the relationships obtaining between objective indices of physical fitness and training criteria. The relationships between these indices and selector variables were also examined. It was concluded that success in pilot training was not related to scores on the physical fitness measures examined.

9019. Edwards, Howard K. *THE AGED AND RETIRING PILOT*. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 73-75.—Medical examination data, compiled in 1942 on a group of 40 Eastern Airlines pilots, are summarized and compared with similar, more current data on 30 pilots of the same group. Reasons for 12 pilots having left the company, e. g., retirement, resignation, etc., are also given. These data are discussed in terms of life expectancy, and a comparison is made between the average state of health of pilots versus executive management personnel of similar age groups. A more realistic retirement plan for aviation executives, in terms of health requirements, is recommended.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

9020. Feintuch, Alfred. *A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, CASEWORK AND A SHELTERED WORKSHOP IN INCREASING THE EMPLOYABILITY AND IN MODIFYING ATTITUDES CORRELATING WITH THE EMPLOYABILITY OF "DIFFICULT-TO-PLACE" PERSONS*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1794-1795.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

9021. Finn, Robert Howard. *A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SELECTED JOB CHARACTERISTICS*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2118.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9022. Goetzinger, Charles Steven, Jr. *AN ANALYSIS OF IRRITATING FACTORS IN INITIAL EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWS OF MALE COLLEGE GRADUATES*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1795.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9023. Grohsmeyer, Frederick A., Jr. *VALIDATION OF PERSONNEL TESTS FOR A PAPER MILL*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1796.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9024. Jacobs, O. F. **ONTLEDING VAN SEKERE SIELKUNDIGE ASPEKTE VAN MILITERE WANAANPASSING.** (Analysis of certain psychological aspects of military maladaptation.) *Proc. So. African psychol. Ass.*, 1953, No. 4, 26-27.—Abstract.

9025. Lisberger, T. S. **THE CASE METHOD IN SUPERVISORY TRAINING.** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1955, 20 (2), 20-23.—Four advantages and results of the Case Method are described. It helps participants appreciate that different people see the same problem differently, answers to problems are often difficult, his own judgment and understanding may need revision, and independent and specific thinking on each problem are necessary. Certain anecdotal benefits are described, along with certain conditions which limit the use of the case discussion method.—(A. Canfield)

9026. McLean, Alan. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) **AN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHIATRIST LOOKS AT EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATIONS.** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 340-343.—"The real problem is to make a man feel as important as he really is; by making him as important as he is capable of being." Communications to employees should be in language they can understand. Suspicious personnel will not believe even honest communications. Personnel may be unnecessarily upset by being told too much or not enough. For instance, they may be told that changes are to be made before the plans are completed, and may not be given the reasons for the forthcoming changes.—(M. B. Mitchell)

9027. Parkes, Ralph C. (The National Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia.) **WE USE SEVEN GUIDES TO HELP EXECUTIVES DEVELOP.** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 326-328; 347.—The seven guides used to help develop executives in a small company employing about 125 people are: (1) Psychological appraisal of management, including foremen, to learn for what jobs to train them, (2) Writing and using job descriptions in order to know what they must learn, (3) Goal-setting, that is setting standards for each executive to reach during the year, (4) Coaching his men is the responsibility of each boss in training his men, (5) Motivating the men by helping them meet all their needs, not just the financial ones, (6) Individual progress reports consisting of discussing performance ratings with the men rated once or twice a year, (7) Check where the company stands in its development program.—(M. B. Mitchell)

9028. Scheips, Charles Dare. **A PATTERN ANALYSIS OF JOB REQUIREMENT FACTORS FOR A SAMPLE OF JOBS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2122.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9029. Trumbull, Richard; Melton, Richard S., & Hollander, Edwin P. **CHANGES IN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF NAVAL AVIATION CADETS: I. INDOCTRINATION WEEK TO COMPLETION OF PRE-FLIGHT.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 058.26.01, 7 p.—The amount and nature of personality changes that occur during military training are of critical importance for selection and training procedures. This study is a preliminary attempt at estimating the changes that occur during the Pre-Flight training of Naval Aviation Cadets. Significant decrements were observed on three traits measured by the Guilford, Guilford-Martin tests. There was also a marked increase in the use of the "Y" (undecided) response.

9030. U. S., Dept. of Labor, Bur. of Labor Standards. Technical Committee on Supervision of Young Workers. **HOW WILL THE GOOD SUPERVISOR DEAL WITH YOUTH?** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1955, 20 (2), 29; 34.—A substantial number of suggestions about the handling of adolescents in the work situation are listed, along with a minimal amount of explanatory writing behind the recommendation. The psychological problems of the young person are predominant base points for the recommendations.—(A. Canfield)

9031. Webb, Wilse B., Bair, John T., & Ambler, Rosalie K. **ATTRITION DATA AS A CRITERION: I. REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL AND FLIGHT PERFORMANCE.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 058.05.07, 8 p.—The purpose of this study was to clarify the relationship between performance, aptitude and motivation of cadets resigning from Naval Air Training. Flight grades of 200 voluntary withdrawals were obtained. The high and low quartiles were analyzed in terms of their reasons for leaving revealed in research interviews. The low group expressed far more anxiety toward flying, while the high group reported more reasons not associated with flying. Furthermore, the "lows" had significantly lower flight aptitude scores than the "highs." The "highs" had aptitude scores slightly higher than a group of "successfals." Criteria implications are discussed.

9032. Wilson, John Edward. **A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ILLITERATE'S CIVILIAN WORK HISTORY AND HIS PERFORMANCE IN NAVAL SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR II.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1802.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

9033. Zollitsch, Herbert George. **MAINTENANCE TRAINING METHODOLOGY FOR AUTOMATION: THE DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS AND TECHNIQUES WHICH MIGHT BE UTILIZED TO ASSIST INDUSTRY IN TRAINING MAINTENANCE MECHANICS TO SERVICE COMPLICATED, CUSTOM-BUILT, SEMI-AUTOMATIC OR FULLY AUTOMATIC MACHINES.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2014-2015.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

(See also abstract 8494)

Selection & Placement

9034. Bocquillon, —, & Deltente, —. **SERVICE PSYCHOTECHNIQUES ET APPRENTISSAGE À LA SOCIÉTÉ LORRAINE-ESCAUT.** (Psychological services and apprenticeship at the Societe Lorraine-Escout.) *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3 (1), 25-29.—The authors review the improvement in selection of apprentices for a textile industry, from 1949 to the present, following the establishment of psychological services. The success of the service is indicated by the decrease in the percentage of failures in the training course for apprentices, from 16% in 1946 to 1% in 1952. A typical test battery included: vocabulary, memory, mechanical intelligence, and arithmetic scales. Emphasis is placed upon the integration of the psychological data with medical and instructor ratings in the final evaluations.—(R. L. Gossett)

9035. Chalupsky, Albert Bernard. **COMPARATIVE FACTOR ANALYSES OF TWO CLERICAL CHECK LISTS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2118.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9036. Creager, John A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) COMPARATIVE VALIDATION OF TWO RADIO CODE TESTS WHEN USED WITH THE AIRMAN CLASSIFICATION BATTERY IN SELECTING RADIO OPERATOR TRAINEES. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-65, v. 13 p. —The Signal Corps Code Aptitude Test (SCCAT) and the Army Radio Code Aptitude Test (ARC-1) were compared for prediction of success in radio operator training of airmen, when these are used with the Airman Classification Battery. The addition of either of these aural code tests to the non-code tests appreciably increased the validity of test battery for selection of radio operators. The difference in validity was small, but the ARC-1 had higher reliability. —(W. F. Grether)

9037. Favre, J.-M. GAIN OBTENU GRÂCE À LA SÉLECTION. (Value of personnel selection techniques.) *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. psychotech.*, 1954, 3(1), 3-8. —More important, from an industrial point of view, than a stated correlation between a personnel selection technique and on-the-job-success is the evaluation and prediction of the gain in production resulting from the selection techniques. The author has devised a formula which will permit this prediction and refine the precision with which employees are selected $\Delta y = rIT$; where r is the correlation of the validity of the examination, T is the proportion of individuals falling above the selection cut-off point, and Δy is the average gain per individual obtained through selection procedures. —(R. L. Gossette)

9038. Melton, Richard S. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.) STUDIES IN THE EVALUATION OF THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AVIATORS. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 600-604; 650. —"A new approach to selection research has been outlined, one that adapts the concepts of n -dimensional geometry to multivariate data. The MMPI was utilized as a measuring instrument and by means of a discriminant equation based on two clusters, 63 per cent of a sample of 935 NavCads were correctly categorized into pass and fail categories. It is anticipated that future selection batteries may be supplemented by personality measures." —(J. M. Vanderplas)

9039. Musser, James F. SELECTION OF FIRST OFFICERS FOR A COMMERCIAL AIRLINE. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 671-674. —The selection and training program of Trans World Airlines, for first officers, is outlined. A program of selection is reviewed which includes selection on the basis of a number of personal interviews, the American Council on Education Psychological Examination, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, a TWA information test, and the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Test. The tests are designed to measure scholastic aptitude, intelligence, emotional stability, and technical knowledge. The method is reported to have reduced termination to 7 per cent for failure and 11.6 per cent for all causes during the first year of training. —(J. M. Vanderplas)

9040. Paolucci, Daniel John. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTIPURPOSE JOB ANALYSIS METHOD FOR A SELECTED NAVY RATING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2011-2012. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

9041. Sells, Saul B. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph AFB, Tex.) DEVELOPMENT OF A PERSONAL-

ITY TEST BATTERY FOR PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF FLYING PERSONNEL. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 35-45. —A summary is presented of the current status of development of a standardized battery of personality and other tests designed to be used as psychiatric screening measures by the Air Force. Research methodology and results are reviewed and an estimate is given of current and future potential success in the development of a psychiatric screening battery. "Should the occasion arise, it would be possible even now to assemble a test battery of useful value; but the prospects for truly effective personality measurement will be realized only if the indications for improved techniques, the correlations between psychological and physiological and biochemical measures, and other relevant research can continue. Progress in this field must be given support to bring our knowledge reasonably close to that in medical and aptitude selection." 29 references. —(J. M. Vanderplas)

9042. Snyder, Mary H. (St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.) NOW I'M SOLD ON TESTING. *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 334-336. —Testing is being used successfully in selecting, promoting and transferring employees. Professional assistance and acceptance by top management were considered necessary for setting up the testing program. Present employees were tested and the program is under continuing study and appraisal so it may be improved. —(M. B. Mitchell)

9043. Spriegel, William R., & Lenham, E. (U. Texas, Austin.) JOB EVALUATION IN MUNICIPALITIES. Austin, Tex.: Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, 1954, vii, 122 p. (Personn. Stud. No. 9.) \$1.00. —This is the 9th in a series of job evaluation surveys by the University of Texas. It examines the practices of 57 municipalities. Main contents are: selecting a method for rating; organization and conduct of the job evaluation installation; measures taken to insure acceptance of the program; maintaining and controlling the program. Tables in Appendix show the questionnaire itself, responses from the various cities give for installing the program, authorization, information-dispersing, consultation and direction, methods for securing job information, training of raters, and problems encountered. —(R. W. Husband)

(See also abstracts 8160, 8683, 9101)

Labor-Management Relations

9044. Barry, John R., Sells, Saul B., & Trites, David K. (Air Force School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.) PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF FLYING PERSONNEL WITH THE CORNELL WORD FORM. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1955, 19, 32. —Brief report.

9045. Ganguli, Harischandra. A STUDY ON EFFECT OF UNION MEMBERSHIP ON INDUSTRIAL MORALE. *Indian J. Psychol.*, 1954, 29, 45-59. —A scale was devised using the principles developed by Likert for measuring attitudes, this scale measuring the morale of factory workers in terms of their satisfaction with the job, wages, security, supervisory practices, and company policy. Use of this scale in a large sewing machine factory in Calcutta showed that union members were consistently below non-union members in morale, this difference re-

maintaining consistent in the face of controls for nature of work, skill of worker, schooling of worker, length of service, age of worker, pay, supervisor, and other factors.—(H. Wunderlich)

9046. Gilland, Joseph G. WHAT DOES THE FOREMAN ACTUALLY DO? *Advanced Mgmt*, 1955, 20 (1), 16-19.—A statement of the human relations problems, objectives, and principles which supervisors must follow to do their jobs properly. Such activities as cost control, budgeting, production scheduling, safety, and manpower utilization are briefly noted.—(A. Canfield)

9047. Giroux, Charles Rodrigue. SUPERVISORS' INCENTIVES AND JOB SATISFACTION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2119-2120.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9048. Jones, Donald Richard. MEASURING SUPERVISORS' AWARENESS OF EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES: A COMPARISON OF METHODS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2120.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

9049. Kahn-Freund, O. (U. London, Eng.) INTER-GROUP CONFLICTS AND THEIR SETTLEMENT. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 193-227.—Labor disputes and methods for their settlement are interpreted within a framework of intergroup conflict—entailing discussions of standards and norms regulating groups, the evolution of these norms in the bargaining process, the institutionalization of intergroup regulations, and the creation of permanent autonomous organizations for protecting existing norms and for making new ones. State legislation is examined as one of the bases for creating and enforcing norms. Methods of settling disputes are ordered according to the degree of participation of "outsiders" in the process.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

9050. Klemes, Marvin A., & Kallejian, Verne J. THE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPIST IN INDUSTRY: A PREVENTIVE APPROACH. *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1955, 5, 91-98.—This paper deals with programs in industry designed "to increase the personal effectiveness of individuals in dealing with problems in human relations." While the efforts are preventive rather than therapeutic, the principles and techniques of analytic group psychotherapy are used. Illustrations are drawn from experience with "new" groups (organized specifically for the purpose of training) and "natural work groups." The type of training here discussed has wide applicability. Difficulties of evaluation are briefly discussed.—(H. H. Strupp)

9051. Newman, Carl. A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARD CERTAIN AUTHORITY FIGURES AND ADJUSTMENT TO THE MILITARY SERVICE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2403-2403.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

9052. Sheppard, Harold L. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) APPROACHES TO CONFLICT IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY. *Brit. J. Sociol.*, 1954, 5, 324-341.—Except for W. F. Whyte's recent study, the human relations approach to industrial conflict has neglected workers' organizations as a vital variable. The author reviews this study and finds its framework inadequate. He suggests that the best American sociology of industrial conflict has come not from sociologists but from labor economists and

cites two illustrative investigations. He also reviews the "value-conflict, social movement" approach to industrial relations in American sociology and concludes that power issues, values, and interests are essential ingredients of analysis of labor-management relations—ingredients which the human relations approach ignores.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

9053. Spaulding, Charles B. (U. Calif., Santa Barbara.) THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DYNAMICS OF UNION-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1955, 39, 230-236.—The article presents an abridged formulation of an attempt to analyze the general pattern of perceptions, attitudes, need satisfactions, and structural elements present in situations of healthy labor relations. The picture derived is that of a complex dynamic equilibrium in which various elements are mutually determining. The present analysis demonstrates that a pattern of industrial health, conceived in the minds of men close to the problem, can exist.—(S. M. Amatori)

9054. Steffire, Buford. (Los Angeles (Calif.) City Schs.) PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ASPIRATIONS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOBILITY. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 55-60.—On the basis of an analysis of the records of all white, senior boys counseled during the school year 1950-51, 58% were found to aspire to upward mobility, 26% to stability, and 16% to downward mobility. "In general, the ability, interest, and temperament findings seem more associated with the goal level than the direction of aspiration.... By and large, ... the duller from each social level aspire to downward mobility, the brighter to upward mobility."—(T. E. Newland)

9055. Webb, Wilse B., Hollander, Edwin P., & Mitchell, David J. MEASUREMENTS OF MORALE. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 077.01.07, 5, v p.—Three measures of morale were obtained on 210 Naval Aviation Cadets. The measures used were: an attitude inventory, self-evaluation of "enthusiasm for the program," and peer ratings of "enthusiasm for the program." The definition of morale used for all three measures was "enthusiasm for the Naval Air Program." It was found that the measures intercorrelated approximately .4 with each other. The measures had adequate reliability. The "best" measure of morale was judged to be the peer rating and the self-evaluation on the basis of their prediction of continuation in or withdrawal from the training program.

9056. Wilcox, Wm. S. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N.J.) THE SUPERVISOR IS THE PRACTISING PERSONNEL MAN. *Advanced Mgmt*, 1955, 20 (1), 23-25.—Using evidence from records of work stoppages, a general analysis of the supervisor's job, and course offerings for supervisors in the field of human relations, a plea is made for covering more systematically the responsibility for the industrial relations function and re-evaluating the reasonable role of the foreman and the industrial relations group in this area.—(A. Canfield)

(See also abstract 8475)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

9057. Maier, N. R. F. PSYCHOLOGY IN INDUSTRY. (2nd ed.) Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1955.

xiv, 678 p. \$5.50.—This second edition of the 1946 book (see 20: 3287) continues the author's emphasis on human factors in the management of men along with material dealing with "traditional" industrial psychology. There are 20 chapters. Two are new chapters: (1) supervisory leadership; (2) counseling and interviewing. A laboratory exercise has been added at the end of each chapter. Eleven of the exercises use role-playing as a problem solving method. A bibliography for each chapter is included in a 30-page bibliography section.—(C. G. Browne)

Industry

9058. Aksnes, Einar Gjortz. (Inst. Aviat. Med., Roy. Norwegian Air Force, Oslo, Norway.) EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL UPON PERFORMANCE IN A LINK TRAINER. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 680-688, 693.—"The effect of low body alcohol concentrations is investigated on fourteen experienced pilots performing a complicated skill test. The test subjects fly the U-track task on a Link Trainer.... On three test days the performances after taking respectively 0.2 gm and 0.5 gm per kg body weight and a placebo are compared to the performance during a preliminary control flight the same day.... Compared to the control flight one finds improvement of the performances at the second flight after taking the placebo, but impairment after taking alcohol, judged by average.... The results seem to be conclusive when body alcohol concentration is about 0.5 per cent, but also points out that one must be prepared for lowered ability to perform a skill test with body alcohol concentrations about 0.02 per cent."—(J. M. Vanderplas)

9059. Benedict, R. Palmer. (QM Research & Development Center, Natick, Mass.) THE MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF ACCEPTANCE PROBLEMS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology (see 29: 9082), 58-63.—"...troop acceptability of an item depends on a subjective reaction and can be distinguished from factors such as function or performance which can be objectively measured. Further, this reaction results from the complex summation of multiple stimuli by the individual. We can postulate that the frequency, duration, and intensity of these stimuli vary among themselves and among individuals. Likewise, the summation process can be assumed to vary among individuals and may vary within the individual at different times." Food represents a simple case. The stimuli are few and are easily controlled, and the response is rapid. Results achieved in food acceptance testing can serve as models for work on other items.—(D. R. Peryam)

9060. Bevc, Rihard. TEHNIČKO NORMIRANJE I RACIONALNA ORGANIZACIJA RADA. (The technical rating and rational organization of work.) *Organizacija rada*, 1951, 1(1), 27-29.

9061. Bradley, Joseph E., Walliker, Catherine T., & Peryam, David R. (QM Food & Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.) INFLUENCE OF CONTINUED TESTING ON PREFERENCE RATINGS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 92-100.—Subjects in laboratory tests were served 8 successive samples of food at a single brief session and rated them on a preference scale. The samples were all different except for a test food appearing near the beginning and near the end of the series.

Position in the series had no effect on the rating of the test food. The average ratings by groups of men and women did not differ. Preference was more variable among women, however their individual responses were more consistent than men's.—(D. R. Peryam)

9062. Brody, Sidney I. (USN. Bu. Aero., Dept. Navy, Washington, D.C.) SOME AEROMEDICAL ASPECTS OF ALL-WEATHER FLIGHT. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 24-28.—The complexity of modern aircraft requires that careful planning be made for design of instrumentation, controls, and the crew members' environment in the aircraft in order to reduce the hazards of all-weather flight. Some aspects of instrument integration, compensation for G-forces, and prevention of hypoxia are pointed out as necessary areas of improvement in maintaining safe instrument flight.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

9063. Carr, William John. THE EFFECT OF COLOR, SHAPE, AND LETTER CODING UPON CONTROL CONFUSIONS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2409.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

9064. Cartwright, L. C. (Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, N.Y.) PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF TRAINED PANEL METHODOLOGY TO FOOD EVALUATION PROBLEMS. In Peryam, et al., Food Acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 31-39.—"While there is continuing progress in the theoretical, psychological, and mathematical aspects of organoleptic panel technology, as well as in procedural details, solution of practical problems of food evaluation cannot wait for perfection." Industrial food evaluation requires the availability of a variety of panel techniques, and problems must be analyzed individually to determine the best approach. Applications of rating scale, rank order, difference testing, and flavor analysis techniques are described.—(D. R. Peryam)

9065. Channell, Ralph C., & Talcott, Martin A. ARRANGEMENT OF EQUIPMENT. In NRC, Suppl... human factors in undersea warfare, (see 29: 9079), 67-88.—This chapter presents "scientific methods by which an assemblage of men and machines may be arranged in physical space so that the general functions or tasks may be carried out with the greatest efficiency." 16 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

9066. Crook, Mason N., Hanson, John A., & Weiss, Alexander. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) LEGIBILITY OF TYPE AS A FUNCTION OF STROKE WIDTH, LETTER WIDTH, AND LETTER SPACING UNDER LOW ILLUMINATION. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 53-440, v. 34 p.—The legibility of small type as a function of letter width, stroke width, and letter spacing was measured for capitals and lower case under low and high illumination. Speed and accuracy scores were obtained on a letter crossout task in part of the experimentation, and on an oral reading task in the remainder. Effects of the typographical variables were more marked under low than under high illumination. "Regular" letter width was considerably better than "condensed." For most of the varieties of type studies, stroke width was found to have an optimum in the neighborhood of 25% of mean letter width, and spacing an optimum at about 50% of mean letter width. Capitals could be read more readily than lower case when occupying the same printing area.

9067. Davidović-Milovanov, Drenka. DEJSTVO BUKE I POTRESANJA PODLOGE NA ORGANIZAM RADNICA. (The influence of noise and shock on a working woman.) Organizacija rada, 1951, 1(1), 33-36.

9068. Davidović-Milovanov, Drenka. DEJSTVA BUKE I POTRESANJA PODLOGE NA ORGANIZAM RADNICA-II DEO. (Effects of noise and of floor vibration on feminine workers.) Organizacija rada, 1951, 1(2), 19-24.

9069. Dešić, Vukan. NAUČNA ORGANIZACIJA RADA I METHODI NJENOG KORIŠĆENJA U PROIZVODNJI. (Scientific organization of work and methods of its application in industry.) Organizacija rada, 1951, 1(2), 1-5.

9070. Flickinger, Don. (USAF, Hq., ARDC, Baltimore, Md.) CREW EFFECTIVENESS IN THE B-52 STRATEGIC BOMBER: I. PLANNING BY HUMAN FACTORS TEAMS. J. Aviat. Med., 1955, 36, 2-12.—A summary is given of the organization and planning of human factors operations during the development cycle of the B-52 aircraft. Activities of the human factors team are described in detail during four general phases of operation in the development cycle: analysis and research programming, applications of human factors data to component development, premockup inspection and evaluation of crew competence, and validation of decisions and feedback of results to research laboratories. Typical recommendations made by the human factors team are described, and deficiencies in the human factors area are pointed out.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

9071. Foster, Dean. (U. S. Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N.J.) PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE CONFERENCE. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9062), 1-4.—Food acceptance is a new field badly in need of research and standardization of methods. "Any competent individual who might attempt to learn acceptance test methods by reading the many published reports on sensory testing, panel methods, organoleptics, chemoreception, and flavor profiles could only be appalled and confused at the methodological diversity." Basic problems whose solutions are essential to progress in the field are cited, e.g., "Do principles evolved from study of reaction to simple or pure compounds apply to complex foodstuffs?"—(D. R. Peryam)

9072. Gates, William Baylor. AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL IMMATURETY AND ACCIDENT PRONENESS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 2594.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Houston.

9073. Gebhard, J. W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) VISUAL DISPLAY OF COMPLEX INFORMATION. In NRC, Suppl. . . Human factors in undersea warfare, (see 29: 9079), 39-66.—Review of research on the psychological problems in the design of equipment—especially radar scopes—for the display of complex information. Major divisions deal with relations of design and use, coordinate reading performance, interpretability, multidimensional information, and the relation of visual display to other display systems. 46 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

9074. Graybiel, Ashton. THE CONCEPT OF AVIATION MEDICINE. US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 068.25.18, 14 p.—

This report emphasizes the need for a generalized concept of aviation medicine sufficiently broad to include all of the human aspects of aviatational activities and in turn the effects of these activities on man. This is done by analyzing aviatational activities for the human elements and structuring the concept out of these elements.

9075. Hanson, Helen L., Kline, Leo, & Lineweaver, Hans. (Western Utilization Research Branch, USDA, Albany, Calif.) A DILUTION METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF RELATIVE FLAVOR STABILITY OF EGG SOLIDS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9062), 20-24.—A dilution method is described for comparing degree of development of off-flavor during storage in foods (dried eggs) which were originally different in flavor. Egg powders held at low temperature to prevent deterioration were used as controls. Samples of stored material were blended, each with its own control, at percentages varying from 0% to 30% and members of the resulting series, prepared as scrambled eggs, were rated for degree of off-flavor by a trained panel. Stored samples could then be compared on the basis of their curves showing the relationship between percent dilution and percent of test subjects rating the dilution as having more off-flavor than the control.—(D. R. Peryam)

9076. Jones, Edward Rickert. A STUDY OF ACCIDENT PRONENESS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1797.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

9077. Long, Eugene R., Reid, L., Starling, & Garvey, William D. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) THE ROLE OF STIMULUS AMBIGUITY AND DEGREE OF RESPONSE RESTRICTION IN THE RECOGNITION OF DISTORTED LETTER PATTERNS. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-147, iv, 18 p.—In the present study the subject's task was to identify single distorted letters. Three variables were investigated: (1) degree of response restriction; (2) level of stimulus distortion, hence response uncertainty; (3) temporal position of the cuing information (response restriction) relative to presentation of the ambiguous stimulus. The response restricting operations significantly increased the number of identifications, the helpful effect increasing with increased degree of restriction. Degree of restriction and level of stimulus distortion (response uncertainty) proved to be independent.

9078. Murrell, K. F. H. VISUAL PRESENTATION OF INSTRUMENT DATA. Trans. Soc. Instrument Tech., 1952, 4, 1-12.—(See Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull., 1954, 40, 367.)

9079. National Research Council. Committee on Undersea Warfare. Panel on Psychology and Physiology. SUPPLEMENT TO A SURVEY REPORT ON HUMAN FACTORS IN UNDERSEA WARFARE. Washington: National Academy of Sciences, 1954. 92 p.—4 chapters in the report (25: 4021) to which this volume is a supplement had to be omitted because of their security classification. These chapters are now available as they have been declassified. The chapters deal with night lookout, optical instruments, display of complex information, and arrangement of equipment. Separate abstracts are included as entries no. 9065, 9073, 9086, 9094.—(C. M. Louttit)

9080. Parks, Albert B. (Bureau of Human Nutrition & Home Economics, USDA, Washington, D.C.) RANKING VERSUS SCORING IN PALATABILITY TESTS USING SMALL TRAINED PANELS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 40-44.—The ranking method of analyzing paired comparison data in terms of the sum of ranks for each treatment, proposed by Bradley and Terry, was compared to analysis of variance of numerical scores using data from an experiment in which a small panel rated food samples for degree of off-flavor on a 10-category scale. Rankings within pairs were inferred from the rating scale scores. The two methods gave equivalent estimates of the significance of difference between treatments, however, a tendency was noted toward finer discrimination by the ranking method.—(D. R. Peryam)
9081. Peryam, David R. (QM Food & Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.) FIELD TESTING OF ARMED FORCES RATIONS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 75-85.—Four approaches for pre-testing food items or complete rations for acceptability in the field are described. All utilize the hedonic scale (9 categories of *dislike* and *like*) as the measuring device. They are: (1) testing at field installations under laboratory conditions of control but using soldiers as test subjects, (2) serving test items as component parts of regular Army meals, (3) use of special rations by selected groups under simulated actual use conditions, and (4) post-use questioning of troops who have used the test items in the course of normal operations. Neither the reliability of results nor their validity as predictors of actual acceptance has been well established, however, they provide useful information.—(D. R. Peryam)
9082. Peryam, David R., Pilgrim, Francis J., & Peterson, Martin S. (Eds.) (Quartermaster Food & Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.) FOOD ACCEPTANCE TESTING METHODOLOGY. Washington, D.C.; Natl. Acad. Sciences—Natl. Research Council, Advisory Board on Quartermaster Research and Development, 1954. ii, 115 p.—This volume reports the proceedings of a symposium held in Chicago in October 1953 and sponsored jointly by the National Research Council and the Quartermaster Food & Container Institute. It contains 14 papers concerned with the measurement of food preferences and other problems related to the sensory testing of food flavors. "Since acceptance involves human behavior, psychologists... have contributed most to the development of methods (in this field) and the majority of the papers... were prepared by psychologists." The papers are abstracted separately in this issue.—(D. R. Peryam)
9083. Polemis, Bernice W. FOOD PREFERENCES AND MENU PLANNING: THE CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 64-71.—Over a 3-year period 6 food preference surveys were conducted among Army enlisted men. Information obtained included degree of preference for 378 foods, desired frequency of serving for selected foods, preferred menu combinations, and background data on the respondents. The survey methodology and methods of data analysis are described and a general plan is suggested for utilizing such information in the solution of menu planning problems.—(D. R. Peryam)
9084. Pollack, Irwin. (Bolling AFB, Washington 25, D.C.) METHOD OF REPRODUCTION AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF ELEMENTARY AUDITORY DISPLAYS. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1954, 26, 1060-1063.—"A psychophysical procedure which combines the salient features of the classical discrimination and identification experiment is described. Improvement in the identification of aspects of elementary auditory displays is associated with the procedure. However, the improvement is only a fraction of that reasonably expected on the basis of a classical differential threshold analysis."—(Author)
9085. Randel, Hugh W., & Ward, Julian E. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Gunter AFB, Ala.) AIRCREW INDOCTRINATION IN THE AIR FORCE PARTIAL PRESSURE SUIT AND ACCESSORY EQUIPMENT. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 637-650.—A summary is presented of the results of indoctrination of 147 persons in the use of the Air Force T-1 Emergency Partial Pressure Suit and accessory equipment. Reasons for failure of 14.2 per cent of the group to complete indoctrination are given, and recommendations are presented for further indoctrination procedures.—(J. M. Vanderplas)
9086. Riggs, Lorrin A. (Brown U., Providence, R.I.) THE DESIGN AND USE OF OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH UNDERSEA WARFARE. In NRC, *Suppl. ... human factors in undersea warfare*, (see 29: 9079), 17-37.—Review of research dealing with problems of visual perception using telescopic optical instruments. Major divisions are adequacy of instruments for various purposes, limitations of instruments, and problems in design of instruments. 54 references.—(C. M. Louttit)
9087. Saunders, William John, Jr. THE EMPIRICAL DERIVATION OF WEIGHTS FOR AN ABBREVIATED JOB EVALUATION PLAN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1800-1801.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.
9088. Schlossberg, Harold; Pfaffmann, Carl; Cornsweet, Janet, & Pierrel, Rosemary. (Brown U., Providence, R.I.) SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PANELS. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 45-54.—"The present experiments show no evidence for a clear-cut effect of short selection and training programs on the performance of either difference testing or preference panels... Insofar as these results can be extended to the more heterogeneous population available for typical panel work, they suggest that much of the time and energy usually spent in selection and training might well be devoted to increasing the size of panels, or the number of judgments obtained from each member. ... expertness cannot take the place of a large number of judgments, whether we consider the single expert or the expert panel."—(D. R. Peryam)
9089. Schutz, Howard G., & Bradley, Joseph E. (QM Food & Container Institute, Chicago, Ill.) EFFECT OF BIAS ON PREFERENCE IN THE DIFFERENCE-PREFERENCE TEST. In Peryam, et al., Food acceptance testing methodology, (see 29: 9082), 85-91.—When S's were required to make 2 kinds of judgments on the same samples by first selecting the odd sample from a set of 3 (triangle test) and then rating the odd and the paired samples on a prefer-

ence scale, the sample selected as "odd" rated lower than in unbiased tests. This was true both when the 3 samples were identical and when the odd sample was actually preferred in the independent tests.—(D. R. Peryam)

9090. Speelman, C. R. INCIDENCE, CLASSIFICATION AND NATURE OF ERRORS MADE BY CREWS IN AIR CARRIER (AIRLINE) ACCIDENTS. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1954, 25, 605-611.—"A large sample of the errors made by the crews in all air carrier accidents during 1948-1951 was classified according to whether the errors occurred under routine or non-routine (emergency) conditions...." Further classification was made of routine errors as voluntary (known) or non-voluntary (unknown) in an attempt to determine the set or attitude of the crew when the error occurred. A summary is given the number and percent of the specific types of errors (such as training errors, forgetting errors, etc.) under each of the above categories.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

9091. Stevanović, Borislav P. PSIHOLŠKA PROBLEMATIKA U OKVIRU NAUČNE ORGANIZACIJE RADA. (The psychological problems in scientific planning.) *Organizacija rada*, 1951, 1 (3), 1-4.

9092. Townsend, Guy M. (USAF, Flight Test Cen., Boeing Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.) CREW EFFECTIVENESS IN THE B-52 STRATEGIC BOMBER: III. ANALYSIS OF CREW CAPABILITIES DURING TEST FLIGHTS. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1955, 26, 18-19.—Several equipment deficiencies are mentioned as examples of lack of coordination and forethought during development of a weapon system and failure to subject equipment, during flight tests, to the exact environment in which it will be used.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

9093. Voiera, William D. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) A COMPARISON OF THE COMPONENTS OF SIMULATED RADAR BOMBING ERROR IN TERMS OF RELIABILITY AND SENSITIVITY TO PRACTICE. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull., 1954, No. AFPTRC-TH-54-74, iv, 14 p.—"Comparisons are made of the longitudinal (range) and lateral (deflection) components of simulated radar bombing error in terms of mean error, sensitivity to practice, and reliability. Because of its wide operational use, circular error is included in certain comparisons. Target effects are found to be significant, both in general and in interaction with differences between range and deflection means, although the differences themselves are not generally significant. Of the three measures, range error is found to be most responsive to practice; a significant trend, however, is found for circular error. Deflection exhibited no systematic changes with practice. In descending order of reliability, the measures are circular error, range error, and deflection error, with range error hardly less reliable than circular error."—(W. F. Grether)

9094. Wedell, Carl H. THE NIGHT LOOKOUT. In NRC, Suppl. . . human factors in undersea warfare, (see 29: 9079), 1-15.—Night lookouts are important in ship operation; their task is dependent upon acoptic sensitivity and its effective utilization under peculiar working conditions. Research related to the task of lookout, visual and perceptual sensitivity, selection and training of personnel, and test instruments is reviewed. 43 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

9095. Zwislöcki, J. (Harvard U., Cambridge 38, Mass.) DEVELOPMENT OF A SEMIPLASTIC EARPHONE SOCKET. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 155-161.—The basic requirements of an earphone socket are discussed: comfort, chemical action, noise attenuation, low volume, adaptability to field situations, and economy. The step-by-step course of development of a semi-plastic earphone socket is described in light of these requirements. The author concludes that the semiplastic socket meets these requirements better than any known socket.—(L. Pollack)

9096. Zwislöcki, Josef. (Harvard U., Cambridge 38, Mass.) FACTORS DETERMINING THE SOUND ATTENUATION PRODUCED BY EARPHONE SOCKETS. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 27, 146-154.—The factors which determine the sound attenuation of earphone sockets are discussed. On the basis of these factors, an estimate of the upper limit of attenuation is made for "practical" (small, comfortable) earphone sockets. A socket, constructed with respect to the design factors, nearly attains this upper limit of attenuation.—(L. Pollack)

(See also abstracts 8174, 8178, 8244, 8249, 8308, 8335, 8381, 8597, 9028)

Business & Commerce

9097. Babchuk, Nicholas. A STUDY OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN DEPARTMENT-STORE SELLING GROUPS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1832.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Washington U.

9098. Bryan, William W. A PROGRAM FOR MOTIVATING SALESMEN. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1955, 20 (2), 17-19.—Five motivating forces (pride, gain, fear, imitation, and rivalry) are cited and related generally to six basic elements of programming motivation for salesmen. These six elements are: Selection, Training of new men, Communications, Compensation, Contests and awards, and Sales Supervision. The development of a Qualification Questionnaire used in selection is described, and the importance of good supervision emphasized.—(A. Canfield)

9099. Jonassen, C. T. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) THE SHOPPING CENTER VERSUS DOWNTOWN. Columbus, O.: Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University, 1955. xviii, 170 p. \$3.50.—Researches were conducted in 3 cities—Columbus, O., Houston, Tex., and Seattle, Wash.—to determine consumer attitudes and shopping practices respecting the central business district versus the outlying shopping center. Four residential areas were sampled in both Houston and Seattle, and six in Columbus. In each area a local shopping center was located. The three central business district advantages were: larger selection of goods, possibility of doing several errands at once, and cheaper prices. The three main suburban center advantages were: nearness to home, easier parking, more convenient hours. Shopping habit and attitude scale results were related to socio-economic variables, sex, age, and distance to determine the effect of these factors on attitudes and habits.—(P. Ash)

Professions

9100. Bouligand, Georges. SUR LA PENSÉE MATHÉMATIQUE. (On mathematical thought.) *J.*

Psychol. norm. path., 1954, 47-51, 289-309.—The author outlines the history of mathematical thought in terms of the sequence of problems treated by some of the great mathematicians. Early mathematical discovery probably arose from the necessity to solve practical problems. But creative mathematical thinking, at least in historical times, consists of both inductive and deductive processes. The many-sided contributions of Henri Poincaré are discussed in some detail.—(M. L. Simmel)

9101. McCollum, Ernest Leland. A STUDY OF THE VOCATIONAL INTEREST PROFILES OF USAF PERSONNEL OFFICERS WITH AND WITHOUT FORMAL PERSONNEL TRAINING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2120-2121.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

9102. Meer, Bernard, & Stein, Morris I. (U. Chicago, Ill.) MEASURES OF INTELLIGENCE AND

CREATIVITY. *J. Psychol.*, 1955, 39, 117-126.—This paper studied relationship between measures of intelligence and creativity in 64 scientists engaged in industrial research, the criterion being rankings of superiors, with Wechsler-Bellevue and Miller Analogies as measures of intelligence. Age, years in the organization, total years of experience were uncorrelated with creativity. Intelligence was correlated, for non-PhD's, but not for PhD's, with MAT and the Vocabulary and Information subtests of W-B. 33 references.—(R. W. Husband)

9103. Richardson, Stephen Alexander. A STUDY OF SELECTED PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE FIELD WORKERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 2403-2404.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

(See also abstract 8209)

NOTES ON INDEXES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

SUBJECT INDEX

Questions have occasionally been asked concerning the principles by which subject indexing is done. It is the purpose of this note to outline these principles in the hope they may be useful to readers. A word of caution is desirable. While the majority of indexing has been done by the Editor for the past nine years, and while a code of rules has governed entries for all of this period, errors and unintentional deviations do occur. Therefore if instances of non-conformance to the rules are found in any particular year please attribute them to human error and not to any intention to confuse!

Entries for the annual subject index of *Psychological Abstracts* are made as part of the process of preparing copy for the printer. Copy received from abstracters is read and edited for bibliographic style details, marked for type style, checked with office records of author and title, discrepancies and doubtful points are checked with the original in the library or by query to the abstracter, and when necessary is edited for length and clarity of text. With copy thus prepared by the Managing Editor it is re-read, usually by the Editor, and the items classified, subject index entries made on 3 x 5 cards, and the printed length estimated. Five inch typewritten lines in pica size equate very closely to one printed line. Following classification and indexing approximately 22,600 lines are accumulated and the abstracts are arranged in order, possible duplicates checked, numbered, heading and cross-reference copy added, and the issue is ready for the printer.

The basis for subject entries is the text of the abstract. While the title frequently reflects the subject content indexing is never done from the title only (except in cases when the entry is only by title). For this reason abstracters are expected to include in the abstract not only a summary of the major topic of the publication but also reference to methods, important secondary findings, bibliographies, etc. which can then be included in the subject index.

Entries in the index are arranged alphabetically. The major entry is in the first alphabet which is the primary avenue for searching the index for a particular subject. Subsidiary modifications of the main

entry are listed in the 2nd, 3rd, and sometimes a 4th alphabet. Cross-references (See and See also) are used to refer to listings of related material; if a reference is to the "Main alphabet" it means that the subject will be found in the 1st alphabet frequently with subdivision.

Main alphabet. The entries in the 1st alphabet are primarily nominative singular terms including nouns, gerunds, and proper names of persons, places or things. Singular number is always used except for "form entries" as described below.

Compound terms are used (1) when in ordinary psychological usage they denote a single concept, and (2) in order to separate a long list of secondary alphabet entries under a nominative. For example: Abnormal (or other modifier) psychology, Civil service, Color vision, Group psychotherapy or Reaction time in the first category, and Child development, Educational guidance, Mental hygiene, or Social science in the second.

Artificial compound terms indicated by the use of parenthesis are used also for the second purpose, as well as to make the denotation clear. Thus: Child (pre-school), Education (special), Indian (American), Pupil (eye), Pupil (school).

Entries in the 1st alphabet are specific. Thus Color vision is indexed as such and not under Vision; Correlation, Factor analysis, or Mean are not repeated under Statistics; Feeble-mindedness does not include Moron, Mongolian, or Imbecile. Thus in using the index specific terms should be sought first and then a more general term. All new terms and special technical terms are indexed in the 1st alphabet.

A few adjectives are used for the main entry because their use is so frequent that to repeat them in compound terms would increase the work of making and using the index, and because there is no convenient nominative form. The adjectives most frequently used in this way are: Autonomic, Clerical, Human, International, Mental, National, Oral, Physical, Rural, Social, and Urban.

Form entries. Plural forms are used to designate "form entries," that is, entries under which are listed all items falling into the subject category. The form entries at present in use are: Bibliographies (major bibliographies, reference lists with approxi-

NOTES ON INDEXES

mately 50 or more entries, or lists of any length which are supposedly complete for a subject or time period); Biography & criticism (biography, biographical notes, critical studies, etc.); Cases (published as such); Cultures; Dictionaries; Directories; Diseases (when they are the subject); Drugs (and chemicals); Encyclopedias; Films; Glossaries; Journals (new); Obituaries; Portraits; Species (when animal is the subject—common name used if possible); Tests (by name); Textbooks (textbooks, general treatises, etc., but not monographic books); Vocations. Items included under form entries are also listed in the main alphabet.

Secondary alphabets. While entries in the secondary alphabets are specific they do not conform to the rule of nominative singulars. All parts of speech are used and the order of words is such that as much meaning as possible is expressed by the combination of the entry and the superior alphabets under which it is placed. For this reason also connectives, i.e., prepositions and conjunctions, are used where their use clarifies relations. "&" is used where the relation between two terms is general, "vs." (versus) when there is a comparison. In alphabetizing of entries in the secondary alphabets the connectives are disregarded (except in the case of "vs.") and the order is governed by the key word.

For convenience of the user special indicia are used following the entry number for items which do not have text. Entries for primary publication abstracts are indicated by (a). In a few cases where it has been impossible to secure an abstract of a publication a bibliographic entry is included and in the index such entries are indicated by (b) following the entry number.

In using the subject index, search should be made first for the most specific term representing the concept desired. If this is not found, or if it is felt that there would be more material than the amount listed, the search should turn to synonyms and then to related terms. The next step is to search for broader terms having a genus relationship to the specific words. For example, Schizophrenia is a heading used in all cases where this particular condition constitutes the major portion of the group studied. However, articles indexed under Psychoses may have included schizophrenic subjects along with others. The broader category of Mental disorders may also in-

clude schizophrenic along with other psychotics and other types of mental disturbances.

AUTHOR INDEX

The Author Index contains not only the individual or corporate names under which abstracts are entered but also names of authors of portions of a work whose contributions are mentioned in the abstracts. (a) and (b) indicia are used as in the Subject Index.

LIST OF JOURNALS ABSTRACTED

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C. M. Louttit, Editor

Allen J. Sprow, Managing Editor

THE INDEX

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NOTES ON INDEXES

mately 60 or more entries, or lists of any length which are supposedly complete for a subject or time period; Biography & criticism (biography, biographical notes, critical studies, etc.); Cases (published as such); Cultures; Dictionaries; Directories; Diseases (when they are the subject); Drugs (and chemicals); Encyclopedias; Films; Glossaries; Journals (new); Obituaries; Portraits; Species (when animal is the subject—common name used if possible); Tests (by name); Textbooks (textbooks, general treatises, etc., but not monographic books); Vocations. Items included under form entries are also listed in the main alphabet.

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C. M. Louttit, Editor

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Volume 68, 1954

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1935	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1936	10	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	11	12	—	\$1.00
1937	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	\$1.00
1939	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	14	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	\$1.00
1941	15	1	2	3	—	5	—	7	8	9	—	11	12	13	\$1.00
1942	16	—	2	—	4	5	6	—	8	9	—	11	12	—	\$1.00
1943	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1944	18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1945	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1946	20	1	2	—	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	—	—	13	\$1.00
1947	21	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1948	22	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1949	23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1950	24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1951	25	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	\$1.00
1952	26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	—	\$1.00
1953	27	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	—	\$1.00
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